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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether it is directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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SECOND EDITION.

Under Which Flag?

Presidential Question Undecided.

No Change in the Aspect of Affairs.

Louisiana Returning Board to Begin Work To-morrow.

IT WILL SIT WITH CLOSED DOORS.

ELECTION OF INELIGIBLE ELECTORS.

No Chance for Minority Men to Slip In.

EXHAUSTIVE OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

General Sherman's Views on the Southern Situation.

He Does Not Apprehend an Outbreak.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 16, 1876.

The Attorney General to-day laid before the President a statement of precedents in the election of electors ineligible under the Constitution. The British law recognizes the principle that if an elector of known ineligibility should receive a majority of the votes cast, the one receiving the next highest is elected. In the case of Small *vs.* Brown, second Bartlett, Mr. Dawes, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, construed that the law of the British Parliament in this particular has never been adopted in this country, and is wholly inapplicable to the system of government under which we live, and the courts take the same view. In the case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania *versus* Cluley, the Supreme Court of California held the same view also. In Wisconsin, Maine, New York and Indiana, the doctrine of the English authorities is followed. The weight of authority in the United States is decidedly against this. The fundamental idea with us is that the majority shall rule, and a majority or at least a plurality shall be required to elect a person to office by a popular vote. An election with us is the deliberate choice of the majority or plurality of the electors. Any doctrine which opens the way for the minority rule in any case is anti-republican and anti-American. The English rule, if adhered to, would in many cases result in compelling very large majorities to submit to a very small minority, as an ineligible person may receive, and in many cases has received, a great majority of votes. It is considered enough in such a case to hold the election void. This question was fully discussed and settled in the Senate of the United States, in the case of Joseph C. Abbott, of North Carolina. The decision in that case was against the adoption of the English rule in this country, and Abbott who, notwithstanding he received only a minority of the votes cast, claimed a seat upon the ground that he was the *only* eligible person voted for, was declared not elected. It was distinctly asserted in the report of the committee that the fact that the voters have notice of the ineligibility of a candidate at the time they cast their votes for him makes no difference. The same opinion was held in the Pennsylvania case above cited, that a disqualified person is a person still, and every vote thrown for him is formal, is quoted with approbation. The comprehensive doctrine is asserted that in this country an election by a minority of the persons is not to be tolerated under any circumstances.

Another case, that of John Randolph of Roanoke, who, when first elected to a seat in the House of Representatives, had not attained the age required by the Constitution, when he made his appearance in the House was interrogated about his age by Clay. Randolph simply answered, "I refer you to my constituents for a reply." He took his seat. It is maintained that had he resigned or died, a legal vacancy would have been created and a new election would have been required.

The Attorney General is advised from Vermont that a law will be passed by the Legislature now in session to cover the case of the Vermont elector.

The attention of the authorities here is called to the fact that while the Democrats in Oregon wish the British doctrine, they do not wish them to interfere in Louisiana, where parishes are to be thrown out, knowing that the courts there will sustain the Returning Board under the law. It is the opinion at the Department of Justice that the courts have no jurisdiction in the premises at all, as the question is simply provided for by the Constitution. It may be stated that the Oregon court consists of two Democrats, one Republican and one Independent. The Attorney General of the United States, William Irwin, is selected by the Democratic State Committee, as a counsel, to assist in the defense of the Democratic electors there. As a consequence, all probability of embarrassment from this source is at an end.

Dispatches received at the War Department and at army headquarters to-day show no change in the situation from a military point of view. All is reported quiet. General Sherman said to-day that his information led him to believe that the Southern people who might be disposed to turbulent demonstrations would be overruled by the more orderly element, and that they would do only under the direction of their party friends at the North. In response to a suggestion that the open frauds committed in the State elections would seem to indicate that the elective franchise was degenerating, and that a limited monarchy such as Great Britain might suggest itself as the only remedy, he said that he did not think so; that the American people could remedy these evils without any such a step. Like all other governments, ours would have to undergo many modifications, and as a people had a destiny peculiarly their own, and they would work it out to a full demonstration of the success of Republican institutions.

(By Associated Press.)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, November 16.—The *Herald's* Columbia, S. C., special says: A rough calculation made from the official returns from twenty-eight counties at the office of the Secretary of State and an estimate on the vote for Governor of four remaining counties, give Hayes about 1,000 majority over Tilden. The same authority gives the State to Hampton by about 1,200 majority. Neither of these estimates is regarded by the Democrats as correct. They claim that Tilden will carry a sufficiency of the electoral vote of the State to elect him, but will not disclose their reasons for this assertion. The Republicans now concede the election of Hampton on the face of the returns, but claim that the remainder of the Republican State ticket is elected.

The *Times'* Columbia special says there are four counties yet to hear from officially, three of them, Georgetown, Kershaw and Williamsburg, being Republican, and one, Laurens, being Democratic. All the Democrats concede an undisputed majority of over one thousand to Hayes, and probably the election of the entire Republican ticket, except Governor.

A report is sent from Laurens county that last night the office of the Clerk of the Court, in the court house, had been broken open, and the poll lists and ballots stolen or destroyed. A messenger with the official returns had started for Columbia, so the ballots and poll lists would be the principal evidence in the investigation into the fraudulent character of the returns.

COLUMBIA, November 16.—Before the Supreme Court to-day, counsel for the Board of Canvassers asked for an order instructing the board to proceed with the canvass of returns to-day, and strictly in a ministerial capacity. The order was granted, but subsequently amended, on motion of the Democratic counsel, to read "shall proceed in a ministerial capacity" instead of "way," as in the original order, whereupon the order was withdrawn. The court heard the argument of counsel on both sides until eight P. M., when it adjourned. The decision was reserved, and will be delivered to-morrow. The returns are in custody of the Secretary of State, and are not accessible.

CHARLESTON, November 16.—Full official returns show that in twenty-one of the forty-two counties in the State the majority for Hayes is 1,039 more than the majority for Chamberlain.

CHARLESTON, November 16.—Chamberlain's majority in twenty-one counties is 9,456; Hayes' majority 10,495. There is no change in the Democratic majority claimed in the entire State, which is 1,189 for Hampton.

LOUISIANA.

NEW YORK, November 16.—The *Herald's* New Orleans special states that Senators Kelley and Sherman and Messrs. Stoughton, Hale and Kasson arrived last night. It has now been finally decided by the Democratic visitors to intrust their case to Messrs. Trumbull, Palmer and Potter, who will remain here to watch and conduct. All the other gentlemen who are now in that interest will probably return in the course of a few days. The policy to be followed subsequently will be a matter of further consideration, which the National Committee will probably dictate. That Louisiana will be counted for Hayes by the Board, is now a universally accepted belief.

NEW ORLEANS, November 16.—Ex-Governor Carroll, of Maryland, to day received a dispatch from Florida that the Republicans concede the State to the Democrats by 1,500 majority. Ex Governor J. Madison Wells, General Thomas C. Anderson, G. Cassenave and Louis M. Kenner to-day took the oath of office, filed the necessary papers with the Secretary of State and went into executive session in the room assigned them in the State House. Nothing transpired regarding their proceedings. Governor Kellogg said this afternoon that the vacancy in the board had not yet been filled. The board adjourned to meet Saturday noon. Governor Wells, in answer to an inquiry whether reporters and spectators would be admitted, said it was his wish, and he evidently expressed the sentiments of all the members, that the board should sit with closed doors during the canvassing and compiling of the returns, except when information was wanted concerning a particular poll or matter connected with the election, or when some point was to be argued before the board. He said that neither the Governor nor any other State officer, if his wish was regarded would have free access to the room during the sessions of the board. If the board wanted legal advice he said they would call on the Attorney General, but at no other time would that be admitted. Both Mr. Wells and Mr. Anderson said that the board was an entirely independent body, and would not be controlled in its action in any way either by executive or by other parties.

NEW ORLEANS, November 16.—The State Democratic Committee made application for representation on the Returning Board, but no action was taken. They also desired that a sub-committee be allowed to attend the sittings of the board. In reply Governor Wells stated that in all cases of contested polls from any cause, they would be notified, and the board would hear argument from both sides. The board's adjourning till Saturday noon gives rise to speculation as to the cause of the delay in beginning their labors. Everybody here appears to be waiting for definite news from South Carolina and Florida. The weather is rainy and cool. The city is very quiet.

FLORIDA.

NEW YORK, November 16.—According to the New York papers the political situation is unchanged. The *Herald* claims that Drew's majority in Florida cannot be out below 800 or Tilden's below 400, while the *Times* claims that the Republicans have carried both the National and State tickets.

NEW YORK, November 16.—The *Times* furnishes the following document to the agent of the Western Associated Press:

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., November 16, 1876.

To the People of the United States:

The undersigned are informed that telegrams are being sent North to-night from this State, based upon the tables of reported returns in the *Floridian* extra of this afternoon, claiming that Tilden and Hendricks have carried Florida by 637 majority. An examination of these tables shows that in the county of Alachua alone the actual Republican majority of 717, as shown by the official canvass now on file, is reduced to 498 by leaving out certain precinct votes on false pretenses of fraud, and that in a variety of other ways the actual figures have been changed so as to give an apparent Tilden majority. The undersigned are satisfied, from a careful examination in detail of the returns already received, that, allowing the Democrats all majorities now claimed in the counties kept back by them, the returns from the whole State will show a majority for Hayes and Wheeler. This majority can be largely increased upon ample proof of Democratic frauds and intimidation. The Republicans of Florida are not devoting themselves to manufacturing public opinion at the North, but convinced that the State has been carried for Hayes and Wheeler, they await with perfect confidence the result of a fair and impartial canvass, which they are sure will carry full conviction to the people of the country.

J. M. THORNBURGH,
of Tennessee.
T. W. OSBORN,
of Florida.
W. E. CHANDLER,
of New Hampshire.
M. MARTIN,
Chairman Campaign Committee.
J. P. C. SHANKS,
of Jacksonville, Fla.

TALLAHASSEE, November 16.—The returns are all expected in this week, and the canvass will begin early next week.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 16.—Relative to the Chicago *Times'* Washington special to the effect that Governor Irwin had telegraphed to Washington that he would not certify to the returns of this State, having discovered such frauds as would negative the Republican majority, the *Chronicle* this morning, publishes the following:

SAN QUENTIN, November 15, 11:30 P. M. —*To the San Francisco Chronicle:* I have sent no dispatches of the character to which you refer, to Chicago or elsewhere, nor have I authorized any such dispatch to be sent there or elsewhere, nor did I have any knowledge of the dispatch to which you refer, till I saw it in this evening's *Bulletin.* WILLIAM IRWIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 16.—Official returns from all the counties in the Fourth Congressional district, except Mono, which is estimated, give Pacheco, Republican, forty-three majority. It is believed the returns will not change the result. The returns from the Third district are still incomplete. Luttrell is elected by about 200 majority.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, November 16.—Official returns from 101 counties in Kentucky give Tilden 60,100 majority. Sixteen counties are yet to hear from, but will not materially change it. Tilden's majority shows an increase of sixty per cent. over the Democratic vote of 1875. The Congressional results are reported as follows: First district, Boone, Democrat, 10,994; Turner, Independent, 8,154; Houston, Republican, 5,321. Fourth district, J. Proctor Knott, Democrat, 15,735; Lewis, Republican, 6,982. Sixth district, Carlisle, Democrat, 16,404; Landrum, Republican, 8,133. Seventh district, Blackburn, Democrat, 18,894; Shackelford, Republican, 9,348. Eighth district, Durham, Democrat, 15,482; Bardley, Republican, 12,651. Five other districts also elect Democrats, but the vote is not yet officially reported.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, November 16.—It has been discovered that on some of the Democratic ballots cast in this State the name of Charles R. Ingersoll, one of the electors, was printed "Ingesoll." In one town nearly all the ballots cast were of this description. How extensively they were used is not known. The canvassers would most likely count these votes for the regular nominee, but the case seems similar to the one reported from South Carolina.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, November 16.—The official vote of Ohio was canvassed to-day by Secretary of State Bell, in the presence of Governor Hayes and James Williams, State Auditor, with the following result: 659,757 votes were cast. Of this number Hayes received 330,698, Tilden 323,182, Cooper 3,507, Green Clay Smith 1,636, and James B. Walker, anti-Masonic candidate, 76. Hayes' plurality over Tilden, 7,516.

THE TURF.

BRIGHTWOOD PARK RACES, WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—The Brightwood Park races continued to-day. The half-mile dash for two-year olds was won by Docility, Main Brace second, Flora third; time, 52½ seconds.

The dash of three-quarters of a mile for three-year-olds had five starters, and was won by Hobkirk, Hattie F. second, Libbie L. third; time, 1:19½.

The mile dash for all ages was won by Burgo, Lady Clipper second, Hatteras third; time 1:48.

The intended steeple race was run mostly on the track, owing to the miry condition of the appointed course, and was won by Derby, Bay Rum second, Captain Hammer third.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., November 16.—The Rhode Island Brewery in Cranson, near the city limits, owned by Nicholas Moller, was burned to-day. Loss estimated at $40,000; insurance, $16,000.

RICHMOND, November 16.—The business portion of Magnolia, N. C., was destroyed by fire last night. Nineteen buildings, including the railroad depot, telegraph and expressoffices, with their contents, were burned. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary.

SPIDER AND FLY.

The Republicans Not Caught in the Democratic Spider-Web.

Reply to the Democratic Invitation for a Conference at New Orleans.

The Law Read to Usufruct's Representatives.

NEW ORLEANS, November 16.—The following is the reply of the Republicans to the communication from the Democrats inviting a conference:

NEW ORLEANS, November 16, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: The majority of the undersigned, to whom your note of the 14th inst. was addressed, only arrived in this city yesterday evening. We have, therefore, been unable to reply till this morning, and can only regret that your communication should have been given to the press immediately upon its delivery, and without the possibility of an answer accompanying it. You remark that you came at the request of the President to see that the Board of Canvassers make a fair count of the votes cast, and that we meet and confer in order that such influence as we possess may be extended on behalf of such a canvass of the votes actually cast as, by its fairness and impartiality, shall command the respect and acquiescence of the American people of all parties. We join heartily with you in counsels of peace, and in the expression of an earnest desire for a perfectly honest and just declaration of the results of the recent election in Louisiana by its lawfully constituted authorities; and we may add that we know of no reason to doubt that such a declaration will be made But we do not see the propriety or utility of a conference on the basis and subject to the limitations you propose, for we have no such duty imposed on us, and, as suggested by the clause of your note first quoted, we are at most requested to be witnesses of what shall occur in the canvass of the votes, without power or legal influence over the results or over the means by which, under the law of Louisiana, the result is to be determined. We cannot doubt that in this you, upon reflection, will concur with us. We are here as private citizens, with no official powers. We therefore cannot supersede or modify any law of that State, nor have we any right to control or influence any of its officers as to the manner in which they shall perform the ministerial or judicial duties imposed upon them by its laws; and should we, being strangers and without official functions, attempt this, we should be condemned by the people of every State in the Union for an improper interference with local administration. The following extract from the laws of Louisiana shows that the Canvassing Board is expressly required, in certain cases, to exercise judicial as well as ministerial functions:

SECTION 3. That in such canvass and compilation the returning officers shall observe the following order: They shall compile, first, the statements from all polls or voting places at which there shall have been a fair and peaceable registration and election. Whenever from any poll or voting place there shall be received the statement of any supervisor of registration or commissioner of election in form as required by Section 26 of this act, an affidavit of one or more citizens of any riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery or corrupt influence which prevented or tended to prevent a full, free or fair election, or of all qualified electors entitled to vote at such polls or voting places, such returning officers shall not canvass, count or compile the statements from such poll or voting place till the statements from all other polls or voting places shall have been canvassed and compiled. The returning officers shall then proceed to canvass the statements of riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbances, bribery or corrupting influence at such poll or voting place, and if, from the evidence of such statement, they shall be convinced that such riot, tumult, acts of violence, &c., were so general that they did not materially interfere with the purity and freedom of the election at such poll or voting place, or did not prevent a sufficient number of qualified voters from registering and voting to materially change the result of the election, then, and not otherwise, said returning officers shall canvass and compile the votes of such poll or voting place with those previously canvassed and compiled; but if the said returning officers shall not be fully satisfied thereof, it shall be their duty to examine further testimony in regard thereto, and in this they shall have power to send for persons and papers. If after such examination said returning officers shall be convinced that said riot, tumults, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery or corrupting influences did materially interfere with the purity and freedom of the election at such poll or voting place, or did prevent a sufficient number of qualified electors thereat from registering and voting as to materially change the result of the election, then the said returning officers shall not canvass or compile the statement of the votes of the poll or voting place, but shall exclude it from their returns; provided, that any person interested in said election by reason of being a candidate for office shall be allowed a hearing before said returning officers, on making application within the time allowed for the forwarding of the returns of said election.

Hence, if there are any facts requiring the judgment of the board upon the validity of any election or return as affected by such frauds or violence, it would be a manifest interference with the rights and local self-government for persons like ourselves, without official right, to attempt to influence or control its judicial action. Had a correspondent here in the State of New York, in 1868, been authorized to pass upon the fraudulent returns of votes of the city of New York that year, and a delegation of citizens of Louisiana, however respectable, had attempted to influence its judicial action upon the facts presented to it under the laws of that State, such attempt would be justly and universally condemned. If the duties of the Canvassing Board of Louisiana were merely ministerial or clerical, as in the case of any officer charged by law with the duty of verifying and declaring the result of any election, and investigation with no discretion, as when the President of the Senate counts and declares the votes of the electors of the several States in the election of President and Vice President under the Constitution of the United States, a different case would be presented. It is, in our judgment, vital to the preservation of constitutional liberty that the habit of obedience to the forms of law should be sedulously inculcated and cultivated, and that the resort to extra constitutional modes of redress for even actual grievances should be avoided and condemned as revolutionary. To reduce the whole question, therefore, to the mere clerical duty of counting the votes actually cast as proposed by you, in distinction from votes legally cast and returned, irrespective of the question whether they are fraudulently or violently cast, or otherwise violated the law, involves a nullification of the provisions already adjudicated as valid by the Supreme Court, and would be wholly unjustifiable here as well as in any other State of the Union which had provided laws to protect the rights of voters and the purity of the ballot.

We cannot, therefore, concur in your proposition for a conference on that basis.

Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN,
STANLEY MATTHEWS,
J. A. GARFIELD,
E. F. NOYES,
JOE E. STEVENS,
Ohio.
WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
M. S. QUAY,
Pennsylvania.
JOHN A. KASSON,
J. M. TUTTLE,
J. W. MCGREW,
J. CHAPMAN,
J. R. SMITH,
Iowa.
E. W. STOUGTON,
J. VAN ALLEN,
New York.
EUGENE HALE,
Maine.
C. IRVING DITTY,
Maryland.
WILL CUMBACK,
JOHN COBURN,
LEW WALLACE,
Indiana.
ABNER TYLER,
S. R. HAVEN,
J. M. BEARDSLEY,
C. B. FARWELL,
Illinois.
SIDNEY CLARK,
J. HILLSON,
Kansas.

To Hons. John M. Palmer, Lewis V. Bogy, Lyman Trumbull, James O. Brodhead, W. R. Morrison and others, present at the request of the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee.

Admissions to the Centennial.

PHILADELPHIA, November 16.—The official report of admissions to the Centennial Exhibition shows the number of cash admissions from May 10 to November 10 to be 8,004,274; free admissions, 1,906,692; total, 9 910,966. Total cash receipts, $3,813,724. The free admissions represent exhibitors, attendants, police, &c. To-day's admissions, 2,187.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Threatened War.

THE PORTE STILL OPPOSED TO A CONFERENCE—RUSSIA INTENDS WAR—ENGLISH TROOPS READY FOR SERVICE IN THE EAST.

LONDON, November 16.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, this afternoon, states that up to this morning the Porte's objections to the conference had not been removed. The same journal, in a leading editorial, says it believes Russia intends war. She is prepared to insist upon claims which she believes the Porte will refuse, and is getting ready to impose them by force. The situation, it says, is but little different from what it would be, if for the word "armistice" the words "Russian demands of reform" were submitted, and the Ignatieff ultimatum, thus modified, were still lying before the Porte.

A telegram from Ragusa says the Turkish army of Albania has scattered. The portion under Dervish Pasha has been ordered to Bulgaria and the Danube, and fifteen battalions to Constantinople. The remainder stays in Albania.

Moukhtar Pasha has left Trebinje for Albania.

The *Globe* this afternoon announced that it heard from trustworthy but unofficial sources that twenty-one battalions of Infantry, seven regiments of cavalry and eighty guns have already been told off as the first British force for the East, should the Government consider their services necessary for the protection of British interests.

MILITARY AND NAVAL PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, November 16.—The authorities of the Devenport dock yard have received orders to prepare the iron clad turret ships Cyclops and Hydria for immediate active service.

Great activity prevails in Woolwich Arsenal. An imperative order was issued yesterday that the production of rifle ball cartridges be increased to two millions per week. The usual quantity manufactured weekly is half a million.

Soldiers on furlough in Ireland have been ordered to join their regiments. All furloughs are temporarily suspended.

DISPOSITION OF RUSSIAN TROOPS IN THE CHRISTIAN PROVINCES.

A correspondent telegraphs that the Porte, in view of a winter campaign, intends to keep 40,000 men in Montenegro and Herzegovina, 40,000 on the borders of Greece, and 40,000 watch Servia. The company of Royal Engineers recently placed under orders for foreign service is having a course of instruction preparatory to embarking.

There is every probability that the Porte will consent to a conference.

ENROLMENT OF THE POLISH CONTINGENT.

LONDON, November 16.—A Berlin dispatch reports that the entire Polish contingent of the Russian army has been sent out of the Polish provinces for service in the field. The Russian garrisons remain in Warsaw and other large towns in Russian Poland. The enrollment of Polish reservists in Prussia and Silesia is unusual, and was characterized by great vigor. At Warsaw the men were taken from their beds at night and escorted to the trains.

The *Vienna Presse* states that a large number of Russian officers who intended to quit Belgrade have been ordered to remain. A large part of the Servian army is to remain under arms during the autumn. The Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch is expected at Kischeneff on Monday, to take command of the Russian army.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLE ON BEACONSFIELD.

LONDON, November 16.—The Duke of Argyle, in a long letter to the *Daily News*, points out the contradictions between the papers published by the Foreign Office and the assertions of Lord Beaconsfield's speeches. He particularly calls attention to the fact that the resumption of hostilities in September was not caused by the Circassian atrocities, but by Turkey's refusing the terms agreed upon by the Powers.

Great Britian.

THREATENING LOCKOUT OF COTTON SPINNERS.

LONDON, November 16.—The spinners of north and northeast Lancashire have resolved to carry into effect a general lockout on Monday. However, a meeting of operatives will be held on Sunday to decide whether the proposed lockout shall be accepted absolutely as the masters require.

LOSS OF THE MANCHESTER.

LONDON, November 16.—The vessel Manchester, whose loss off Akyab, with all hands except the captain and steward, while on a voyage from Liverpool to Calcutta, was reported yesterday was a ship. She was formerly the Inman line steamer City of Manchester. She had been sold and converted into a sailing ship. Thirty-two, her crew, are probably lost.

EARL OF BEACONSFIELD RECALLED TO LONDON.

LONDON, November 16.—The Earl of Beaconsfield, who was visiting the Earl of Shrewsbury at Stafford, returned to London to-day, on an urgent telegram from his colleagues.

Spain.

ABOLITION OF UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

MADRID, November 16.—The Minister of the Interior has introduced a bill into Congress restoring the electoral law. The bill abolishes universal suffrage, establishes voting by departments and grants suffrage only to persons paying a certain amount in taxes and to members of certain professions.

Marine News.

LONDON, November 16.—The steamship Braunschweig, from Baltimore, has arrived out.

Germany.

CAPTAIN KEYN PROSECUTED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

HAMBURG, November 16.—The public prosecutor of this city has instituted proceedings against Ferdinand Keyn, late master of the German steamer Franconia, for manslaughter in running down the British steamer Strathclyde and causing the death of a number of persons through culpable negligence. Captain Keyn was convicted in England of the same offense, but on appeal his sentence was quashed for want of jurisdiction.

France.

ELECTION OF A LEGITIMIST ANNULLED.

VERSAILLES, November 16.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the verification of the election of Dudemaine, Legitimist, to a seat in the House was considered. After a violent debate, a motion to annul the election, on account of undue influence exercised by officials was carried by a vote of 341 yeas to 153 nays.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Trial of the Younger Brothers and Their Confederates.

ST. PAUL, November 16.—At Fairbault to-day the Younger brothers, Cole and James, the robbers, were arraigned in the District Court on two indictment, the first charging them with complicity in the murder of Heywood, the bank cashier, the second charging Cole directly with the murder of the Swede, Gustavson, and Jim and Bob with complicity. They asked and were granted until Saturday to plead to the indictments.

Guilty of Murder.

CLEVELAND, November 16.—A Youngstown, Ohio, special to the *Leader* says that in the case of Charles M. Sterling, who ravished and murdered Lizzie Grombacher in June last, the jury to-day returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

An Officer Murderer.

LITTLE ROCK, November 16.—City Marshal Flint, of Texarkana, on the State line between Arkansas and Texas, was shot and killed last night by a man named Robinson. The affray occurred in a house of ill-fame, the officer having arrested Robinson.

CASUALTIES.

Killed by a Locomotive.

EVANSVILLE, November 16.—Thomas Huff, night yard master of the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad, was to-night run over by a switch engine in the city and killed. The body was horribly mutilated, being severed in two parts. He leaves a wife, and had been married only a few months.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—South and east winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, stationary or higher temperature, and slight changes in the barometer.

The libel case of John T. Gibson vs. the Cincinnati *Inquirer* Company was decided yesterday in favor of the plaintiff for $8,877 damages.

The National Grange continued its secret session in Chicago yesterday. Under a call of States a large number of propositions were introduced and referred to committees.

The Western wholesale drug association had a called meeting in St. Louis on Wednesday, at which business of interest only to members was transacted. The attendance was not large. A banquet was given by the local members at the Lindell Hotel in the evening.

PENNSYLVANIA—OFFICIAL.

PHILADELPHIA.

Ass., Id.—Graham	3,561	Lechler	2,719
		Speer, L.	2,723
Douglass	3,570	Howell	8
		Souder	6
		O'Neill	6
2d.—Watson	2,294	Lodge	2,205
Cockerell	3,174	Holland	3,052
3d.—Dougherty	7,109	Marshall	2,056
		McCloskey	4
4d.—McMullen	1,242	Monaghan	1,542
		McNichol	883
		Dougherty	4
5d.—Petrofi	1,868	Gillingham	1,421
6d.—Russell	768	Mackin	815
		Kilkacky	332
		Crawford	2
7d.—Patterson	3,607	Leiby	861
Donaldson	3,614		
8d.—Shantz	1,899	Fisher	1,976
9d.—Cunning'm	1,396	Richards	1,762
10d.—Hall	2,692	Graham	1,269
11d.—Dobson	791	Crawford	1,621
12d.—Kirk	1,335	Gaumer	1,489
13d.—Kennedy	1,827	Shafer	1,534
14d.—Devereux	2,323	Kraft	1,092
—Hulin	5,023	Provand	3,336
Buckman	4,986		
Bigger	4,984		
15d.—Jacoby	1,687	Conrad	1,595
17d.—Spink	2,606	Faunce	1,577
18d.—Makeown	3,928	Rodgers	2,578
Kohers'pr	3,822		
19d.—Gillespie	6,076	Pritchard	4,867
Ringgold	6,117	Soonaborne	5,018
McCleary	6,114	Reiss	4,886
		Duffield, I.	324
		Ingraham, I.	188
		Jenkins, I.	180
20d.—Quirk	4,112	Herring	3,135
Osborne	4,114	Rowen	3,192
21d.—Yeakel	4,282	Missimer	5,538
22d.—Hill	2,948	Harper	1,921
23d.—Salter	1,656	Cartledge	1,332
24d.—Newell	3,592	Hasson	2,849
25d.—Boucher	2,284	Pallatt	2,725
26d.—O'Neill	5,264	Kramer	5,502
Souder	5,682	Howell	3,264
27d.—Leigh	4,296	Cotton	1,690
28d.—Neill	3,142	Josephs	1,764

WESTMORELAND.

Pres.—Hayes	6,217	Tilden	7,466
		Cooper	225
		Smith	6
Con.—Rush	6,319	Turney	7,551
Senate.—Greenawalt	6,361	Clarke	7,335
Ass.—Bowie	6,025	Hugus	7,477
Gray	6,326	Kline	7,350
Hotham	5,959	Donnelly	7,338
Prothonotary	6,268	Higinbotham	7,527
Clerk—Hanway	6,467	Wilson	7,424
P. Direc.—Fulton	6,434	Young	7,488
Jury Com.—Robb	6,466	Poe	7,567

ARMSTRONG.

Pres.—Hayes	4,613	Tilden	3,821
		Cooper	5
		Smith	19
Con.—White	4,559	Jenks	3,880
Senate.—Moore	4,397	Godden	3,844
Ass.—Heiner	4,618	Anderson	3,761
Bell	4,465	Donnell	3,814
D. Atty.—Henderson	4,508	Reynolds	3,817
Sheriff—Williams	4,519	Henry	3,825
Jury Com.—Barr	4,509	Long	3,804

SOMERSET.

Pres.—Hayes	3,784	Tilden	2,330
		Cooper	3
		Smith	5
Con.—Campbell	3,830	Reilly	2,311
Sen.—Yutzy	3,787	Kackok	2,287
Ass.—Myers	3,770	Hite	2,315
—Williams	3,779	Hay	2,277
As. Jge.—Musselman	3,753	Hoffman	2,301
Smith	3,805		
P. Dir.—Snyder	3,782	Thompson	2,324
Jury Com.—Hunter	3,791	Heffley	2,325

FRANKLIN.

Pres.—Hayes	4,807	Tilden	4,621
Con.—Mellon	4,844	Stenger	4,666
Sen.—Fisher	4,834	Cresswell	4,617
Ass.—Gehr	4,922	McLellan	4,670
Burgess	4,941	Brively	4,634
Greenawalt	4,971	Gelwicks	4,546
P. Dir.—Funk	4,855	Scoman	4,641
Jury Com.—McCulloh	4,882	Lochron	4,627
Coroner—Cook	4,885	Noble	4,633

MERCER.

Pres.—Hayes	5,508	Tilden	4,580
Con.—Thompson	5,566	Shorby	5,047
		Thorne, P.	126
Senate.—Wright	5,287	White	4,980
		Smith, W. H.	5,139
Ass.—Reznor	5,376	Henlan	5,123
Spears	5,432	Brookenridge	5,203
Jackson	5,388	Kahl	4,668
		Black, P.	141
		Hoss	133
		Dickey, P.	131
P. Direc.—Caldwell	5,323	Hodgkiss	4,332
		Twig, P.	134
Jury Com'r.—Baker	5,514	Callahan	4,726
		Grace, P.	142
Coroner.—Gamble	5,462	Cowden	4,684
		McArthur, P.	100

CLINTON.

Pres.—Hayes	1,889	Tilden	2,974
		Cooper	37
		Smith	16
Congress—Lincoln	1,619	McCorkey	2,853
Senate—Thompson	1,772	Peale	3,061
Assembly—Smull	827	Quigley	1,222
		Holmes	1,634
Prothon—Houtz	2,674	Batchelor	2,745
Reg. & Rec.—Wesse	1,897	Clark	3,014
Jury Com.—Metzgar	1,871	Quigley	3,042
Coroner—Fishburn	1,856	Meder	2,932
As. Judge—Heard	2,199	Linduff	2,705
		Quigley	2,693
		Wilson, P.	115

ADAMS.

Pres.—Hayes	4,110	Tilden	4,639
		Cooper	77
Con.—Mitchell	3,776	White	3,747
		Davis	3,844
Sen.—Steck	4,027	Allen	3,565
Ass.—Kelley	3,571	Rimple	4,386
—Henderson	4,223	Miller	4,017
Everett	3,977	Hill	3,217
Jy Com.—Wagner	3,981	Slagel	3,294

CRAWFORD.

Pres.—Hayes	7,342	Tilden	6,539
Con.—Thompson	7,313	Sheakley	6,745
Sen.—Mahon	7,211	Ford	6,589
Ass.—Roberts	7,445	McLaughlin	6,746
Tyler	7,275	Dunnell	6,587
Tyler, P.	7,320	Johnson	6,601
Potter	7,091	Hunter	6,494
Jury Com.—McCoy	7,365	Adams	6,622

LANCASTER.

Pres.—Hayes	17,125	Tilden	9,638
Con.—Smith	17,419	Nauman	9,571
Sen.—Myers	17,409

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1876.

MODESTY still prevents the *Post* from explaining the reason why the Democrats scored such extraordinary losses in Allegheny county.

THE Democrats of the United States cannot too highly prize their party press. No party can possibly achieve the light when such a darkness is given them.

COULD the quaint old philosopher have had any prophetic reference to TILDEN when he wrote: "I have never found cunning and honesty living together yet?"

WHAT a dismal world this is getting to be when even the sensational Democratic press cannot be permitted to lie in peace, and without the constant contradiction and exposure of abhorrent facts.

A VERY large proportion of the falling off in the importations of dry goods is said to be due to the fact that in many classes of goods our own manufacturers are supplying the market with as good products as their foreign competitors and at lower prices.

IT IS intimated that Senator BLAINE is likely to be chosen President of the United States Senate upon the organization of that body, in which event it will devolve upon him to preside in the joint convention of the two Houses during the count of the Electoral vote.

WE HOPE the representative men of both parties now in New Orleans will accept the invitation extended to them to visit Mississippi and investigate the peculiar methods by which that State was carried for TILDEN. Moral equity has no State boundary lines.

THERE has been only one other Presidential election during the hundred years of our existence, when the vote has been so close as at this time. MONROE'S re-election in 1821 was defeated by one vote only; that small, but important majority, falling to the good fortune of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

THE permanent Exhibition at Philadelphia is now apparently assured. The only chance for a failure now rests on the improbable contingency of the Government claiming a return of its appropriation of $1,500,000 out of the surplus of the Exhibition. There have been already about $500,000 in the Centennial Exhibition stock and $100,000 in cash subscribed, which makes the $600,000 asked by the Finance Board for the Main Building.

THE question of organizing a separate State out of East Tennessee, which has been a favorite subject with her citizens for thirty years, is again mooted. The mountain districts of that State and of North Carolina should be jointly erected into a new Commonwealth. The physical configuration of the country is the same, and the political ideas and sympathies of the people are identical also. Neither East Tennessee nor the Northwestern portion of North Carolina has anything in common with the lower regions of those States.

ONE of the gang of Northern Democratic carpet-baggers who have gone to Louisiana to supervise the counting of the vote of that State in the interest of TILDEN and "reform," is ex-Senator DOOLITTLE, the Republican renegade who, during the later years of the war, was mixed up in a number of disreputable cotton jobs, and who, during the campaign just closed, was caught in the infamous business of flooding Wisconsin with forged documents falsely purporting to proceed from the Republican State Committee. Comment is unnecessary.

A SIGNIFICANT evidence of the bitter reactionary spirit in which the news of the supposed election of TILDEN was received in North Carolina, is shown in a special dispatch to the *New York Times* from Greensboro, that State:

The jubilant Democrats draped in mourning the houses and fences of the leading Republican offices, the Postoffice and other Federal offices. The most significant thing of all was that the building of the Free Graded School was also draped in mourning. This is the only free graded school in the State. It was opened two years ago, and has been very successful.

A PRECEDENT is found, early in the history of the Government, for throwing out the returns of certain districts. In 1792 JOHN JAY was the Federal candidate for Governor of New York, in opposition to GEORGE CLINTON. The Legislative committee rejected, on technical grounds, the returns of three counties where JAY had large majorities, and CLINTON was declared elected. The Federalists were greatly exasperated, and at many public meetings JAY was declared to be the rightful Governor of the State, but he counselled submission.

THE attempt to carry Louisiana for TILDEN, by the aid of the "shot-gun" policy, has revived the memorable "Plaquemines frauds" of 1844. In 1842 Plaquemines parish gave 179 Democratic and 93 Whig votes. For POLK 1,007 votes were returned and only 37 for CLAY. A steamboat load of "roughs" did the business. POLK'S majority in the State was only 699, while Plaquemines parish gave him 970. CLAY was fairly entitled to the electoral vote, but was cheated out of it. Louisiana Democrats have progressed since SLIDELL managed returning boards, and it is found quite as effective, and much cheaper, to keep Republicans from voting at all than to import bands of repeaters to outvote them.

THE columns of our Democratic contemporary yesterday teemed with such expressions as the following: "Shall these men [the constituted authorities of Louisiana] be permitted to nullify the Presidential election and endanger the peace and perpetuity of the Union?" It is about time for that paper to cool off. The tenor of its articles during the past few days shows entirely too high a steam-pressure for the dimensions of its piston-rod, and there is danger of an explosion. Moreover, whoever, or whatever, in this grave crisis, threatens, even by indirection, not to submit to the decision of the constituted authorities as to the results of the election, is not only an enemy of the country in a political sense, but is also an enemy to the prosperity of the people and the revival of business.

FOILED in South Carolina and Louisiana, TILDEN, in his desperation, is now trying to steal Florida out of the hands of the Republican party. But the plot will fail there not less than elsewhere. In that State, as in the others, it is the duty of the Returning Board to sift and purge the returns, and to reject the votes of precincts in which there was no fair election. And here it may be remarked that freedom at the polls is the very essence of suffrage, and that the time seems to have fully arrived for teaching the Democracy, North as well as South, a wholesome lesson. The very first principle of self-government is denied when fraud and intimidation at the polls are allowed to decide an election. A fair count is a count of all the votes *legally* cast in a *legal* election, rejecting all *illegal* votes, and all votes cast at an *illegal* election. The people propose to see that such a count is had; and that party which objects to it is the deadly enemy of free institutions.

THE Democratic organ in this city says: There is no fraud to be guarded against in Louisiana, but *Republican frauds*.

Let us see. In the parishes of East Feliciana, West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, Morehouse and Ouachita, the registration in 1874 was: White, 4,371; colored, 9,430. The vote the same year was: Democratic, 4,334; Republican, 8,305; majority, 3,979. The registration of these parishes in 1876 is: White, 5,074; colored, 11,984. The vote reported for the 7th instant gives a Democratic majority in each of these parishes, amounting altogether to 4,442. In East Feliciana, where there was a colored registration of 2,127, *not a single vote for* HAYES *electors found its way into the ballot-boxes*. Does that paper honestly believe it to be possible that in those parishes there should be the change claimed by the Democracy, when in all the other colored parishes of the State the Republicans have made decided gains over their vote of 1872? Is it possible to explain such gains there, and there alone, on the supposition that there was a fair and legal election? The statement of our contemporary is right in the teeth of the facts. Not only was there Democratic "fraud" in Louisiana, but there was also widespread Democratic terrorism, violence and murder.

BIGLER, CURTIN, ET AL.

Our laws, in order to insure an impartial trial, provide for the peremptory challenge of any juror who has formed or expressed an opinion in regard to the guilt or innocence of the accused. In cases of felonious homicide this charitable veil is sternly interposed between the prisoner at the bar and the Commonwealth, and no man even *suspected* of bias or prejudice upon either side is permitted to take his seat as a trier in the box. An impassible legal barrier excludes all such from ministering at the altar of justice, where the life or liberty of an individual citizen is at stake. What must be thought, therefore, of the integrity, character or honesty of public men, called upon to act as arbiters in the pending contest for the life of the Republic itself, and to pass upon the final results of a Presidential contest, who announce their deliberate judgment in advance, and proclaim to a newspaper reporter over their coffee and Bordeaux, that they are "confident" that the party *they* represent has been successful, and that they regard their sacred mission as being totally "unnecessary?" Such declarations made by one of the panel of jurors in a criminal court, would rightly exclude him from the box, if known at the time; or, if afterward discovered, would afford ample ground for a new trial, in any court in Christendom.

No lawyer, be he neophyte or sage, tyro or veteran, will dispute the law as we have stated it. We are led to these observations by a report published in the *Sunday Leader* (Ind. Dem.) of this city in its issue of the 12th inst., of an interview between a representative of that paper and ex-Governors CURTIN, BIGLER and the notorious SAM. RANDALL, at the Union Depot in this city, while *en route* to New Orleans to see that there was a "fair" count in Louisiana! Says the *Leader*:

Ex-Governors Curtin and Bigler and Mr. Randall were among those named, and they are now on the errand of peace. A *Leader* representative spoke to both the gentlemen at the depot, where they remained long enough to take supper. *They express themselves confident that both Louisiana and Florida have gone Democratic, and Mr. Curtin stated that he thought the trip was almost unnecessary.* Governor Bigler was much of the same opinion, and thought the trouble now existing would be done away with and the whole affair terminate amicably.

We have no further comments to add to such a disgraceful exhibition of party subserviency, as is indicated in this publication. The high and holy mission upon which these public men were supposed by the country to be journeying—their stern resolve to know and proclaim the truth at all hazards, without fear, favor or affection—sinks at once into a mere partisan crusade, a junketing trip, not at all "necessary." The State of Louisiana is, *of course*, "Democratic," and these unbiased judges of the returns, are—well, either political harlequins or demagogues of a very low order.

THE history, condition and management of the public libraries of the United States, are very fully set forth in the special report by Commissioner EATON, prepared in the Bureau of Education for the Centennial. The volume contains nearly twelve hundred pages, and is accompanied by a pamphlet of rules for a printed dictionary catalogue. The volume makes the most elaborate exhibit on this subject ever attempted in this country. FRANKLIN'S collection, about 1732, was the first American subscription library. Several others have nearly the same antiquity. The library of Harvard University was begun in 1638; that of William and Mary in 1692; of Yale in 1700; of Columbia College in 1757; of the College of New Jersey in 1755; of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1762; Friends' Library in 1742, and the library of the University of Pennsylvania received a donation from Louis XVI. of books printed at the royal office during the war. The American Philosophical Society had a few books then. There were two public libraries at Annapolis, Md., as early as 1696. The nearest approach to a free public library before the revolution was the Philadelphia. School libraries were commenced in New York in 1831, and they contained 1,604,210 volumes when they began to decline in 1853. In Pennsylvania there are a few such, and they are found in twenty-two States. Many high schools and academies have collections, as well as asylums and hospitals. Many colleges have library funds and seventy-one colleges are named with libraries ranging from 2,400 to 212,050 each, inclusive of the society libraries. The first theological library was collected at St. Mary's Seminary of St. Sulpice, Baltimore, in 1791; the second at Beaver Creek, Pa., Seminary, in 1794, and all have gained much from individual collections. There are forty-four principal theological libraries in fifteen States, containing from 2,000 to 34,000 volumes each, the oldest being that at New Brunswick, N. J.—1784. Pennsylvania has eight, containing 77,000 volumes. There are fifty law libraries in eighteen States, of which Pennsylvania has four, containing from 2,000 to 20,000 volumes each, and thirty medical libraries in twelve States, of which Pennsylvania has five. The library of the Pennsylvania Hospital is the oldest medical collection in the country, and contains 12,500 volumes. There are twenty-eight libraries of scientific schools in fifteen States, having from 735 to 25,000 volumes each, of which Pennsylvania has two and the third in size. Of fifty-two scientific schools, nine are in Pennsylvania, and that of the Philosophical Society is the oldest. The forty-four prison and jail libraries range from forty to 8,737 volumes. The libraries of the General Government contain 656,070 volumes and 116,505 pamphlets, distributed in thirty-six departments, bureaus, etc. This excludes the books of the soldiers' homes, of military posts, ships-of-war, etc., that amount to more than 50,000 volumes. The forty-seven State and Territorial libraries hold nearly 1,000,000 volumes, principally of law. There have been more than 160 historical societies formed, and they have about 482,000 volumes and 568,000 pamphlets. These collections are mainly special and valuable. Twelve of these are in Pennsylvania. In addition to these are young men's associations, athenæums, mechanics' institutes, etc., with from 2,000 to 160,000 volumes each. There are 478 young men's Christian associations, with libraries whose size is not given, and nine Catholic associations with libraries. A table of public libraries, containing over three hundred volumes, names 3,649. These libraries contain 12,276,964 volumes and over 1,500,000 pamphlets. The returns are imperfect; but 1,510 libraries report 434,339 volumes added yearly; 742 report 8,879,869 volumes used annually; 1,722 have $6,105,581 permanent fund; the annual income of 839 is $1,398,756; the yearly expenditure of 769 for books, binding and periodicals is $562,407; the expenditure of 643 for salaries and incidentals is $682,166. The district school libraries add 1,365,407 volumes, making in all 13,642,371 volumes. A list of libraries and an index finish the work.

AS LONG ago as 1826, Chancellor KENT made the prediction that is ever the tranquility of this nation was to be disturbed and its liberties endangered by a struggle for power, it would be upon this very subject of the choice of a President. He said:

This is the question that is eventually to test the goodness and try the strength of the constitution; and if we shall be able, for half a century hereafter, to continue to elect the chief magistrate of the Union with discretion, moderation and integrity, we shall undoubtedly stamp the highest value on our national character, and recommend our Republican institutions, if not to the imitation, yet certainly to the esteem and admiration of the more enlightened part of mankind. The Constitution does not expressly declare by whom the votes are to be counted and the result declared. In the case of questionable votes and a closely contested election, this power may be all-important, and I presume, in the absence of all legislative provision on the subject, that the president of the Senate counts the votes and determines the result, and that the two houses are present only as spectators to witness the fairness and accuracy of the transaction, and to act only if no choice be made by the electors.

THE *Post* still adheres to its "theory of the law" as applicable in the case of the Vermont elector. It says:

All votes cast for an ineligible candidate are essentially blank, and every court before whom the question has ever come has so decided.

This is a direct, positive assertion, but it is not true. The current of decisions has just been in the opposite direction. We cite a case in point, namely, Commonwealth *vs.* CLULEY, reported in 6 P. F. SMITH, page 270. This was an Allegheny county case, with which many of our citizens are familiar. CLULEY had been commissioned as Sheriff twice within a term of six years, and his opponent, MCLAUGHLIN, claimed the office on the ground that he [CLULEY] was ineligible, the Constitution providing that "no person shall be twice chosen or appointed Sheriff in any term of six years." The case turned upon the right of the relator to the writ of *quo warranto*, but the question as to his title to the office by reason of the ineligibility of his opponent was raised and discussed. The opinion of the Supreme Court was delivered by Justice STRONG, now a member of the Supreme Court of the United States. Bearing on the point at issue, we quote:

The votes cast at an election for a person who is disqualified from holding an office are not nullities. They cannot be rejected by the inspectors, or thrown out of the count by the return judges. The disqualified person is a person still, and every vote thrown for him is formal. Even in England it has been held that votes for a disqualified person are not lost or thrown away so as to justify the presiding officers in returning as elected another candidate having a less number of votes, and if they do so a *quo warranto* information will be granted against the person so declared to be elected, on his accepting the office. Under institutions such as ours are, there are even greater reasons for holding that a minority candidate is not entitled to the office if he who received the largest number of votes is disqualified.

There is more in the opinion, to the same point, which the *Post* can read at its leisure. Several cases are cited, and the court declares "that in no case with which they are acquainted, were the votes given to the successful candidates treated as nullities, so as to entitle one who had received a less number of votes to the office." The editor of the *Post*, however, is in a desperate strait, and since it has become necessary for him to reverse the Supreme Court of this State he has done so, and is now ready to grapple with the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE harvest of to-day is the fruit of seed long sown. It appears that the strong Republican vote in Florida is by no means an accident, but the natural and legitimate result of the action of clear-sighted men who many years ago addressed themselves faithfully to the work of a true reconstruction of the South. The Boston *Advertiser* says:

As soon as the war was over the New England Emigrant Aid Company, which had before confined its work to Kansas and Texas from the first of which States it had some success—took Florida for the next field of its operations. For more than a year the company was engaged in directing emigration thither, and a considerable immigration of New England life and a large emigration from the Northwest followed its efforts. The officers of the company especially occupied themselves with the establishment of schools for both races, and a practicable system of school education grew out of their endeavors. From the very first the legislation of Florida was fair to the blacks, and every encouragement was given to them to take up their own homesteads. As a consequence, the black population of Florida increased between 1860 and 1870 even faster than the increase by birth. Its tolerant legislation drew negroes in, and the increase of the colored race in three years was thirty-two per cent. In its neighbor, Georgia, the increase in the same years was only fourteen per cent. The gentlemen in this neighborhood who cordially gave their money for the establishment of schools and printing-presses must think they have probably never received any cash dividend on that investment. But they are being paid in full to-day.

PERSONAL.

M. Louis Sue, a cousin of M. Eugene Sue, committed sue-cide recently in the Passy Cemetery.

Professor Proctor is already beginning to agitate the British Admiralty on the expediency of sending forth fresh expeditions to observe the transit of Venus in the Antarctic summer of 1882.

Mr. W. I. Bishop has been visiting the spiritual "mediums" and astrologers of Boston, attired as a young lady, and accompanied by a reporter of the Boston *Herald*. The variety of fortunes predicted for the supposed maiden make very entertaining reading.

The Boston *Globe* undertook to settle the question who is to be President by sending reporters to consult the mediums. The two leading clairvoyants in Boston were interviewed and each was able to afford a positive and definite answer, but it would seem that the returns must be about as badly mixed in the spirit land as here, for one declared HAYES to be elected while the other said the information from the spheres was positive that TILDEN was the man.

Last week Ex-Governor Ryland Fletcher, of Proctorsville, Vermont, engaged his dinner on a day fixed at the principal hotel, with special seats for four others. He then sent his carriage to the town farm, inviting the four inmates of the poorhouse to the luxury of a ride and to dine with him. But the old people there declined the offer, saying they did not want to be guzzled at the miserable ex-Governor was disappointed in his efforts to relieve the monotony of a pauper's life.

The colossal bronze bust of Horace Greeley is completed, and will be unveiled at Greenwood on the 4th of December, the anniversary of Mr. Greeley's death. It is a touching tribute to the memory of the great journalist that the entire sum of $6,000 expended in preparing this monument has been contributed by the compositors of the United States. They delighted to hail Mr. Greeley as "Printer," and it was pleasant to him to be recognized as a fellow member of their guild. He was always "in good standing," in their ranks, and their interests were his.

The post of locomotive engineer is not likely to be much sought after in China. The first day that their first line of railroad was operated, it is stated that the people were almost frenzied with fear and excitement. One man threw himself in front of the train and was killed. The proprietors of the road, wishing to impress that fact on mind with the fairness of English justice, ordered the engineer to be arrested and tried for manslaughter, notwithstanding he used his utmost efforts to stop the train before it crushed its victim. If the judge and jury are Chinaman, there will be but little fear for the engineer's acquittal. In the event of his conviction, it will be a question as to who is willing to succeed him.

The Edinburgh *Courant* has information to the following effect: "The Head-Center Stephens is, it appears, coming to the front again after a long obscurity. Rumor affirms that the Fenian organization has received a new breath of inspiration, and that the fallen Stephens is to be restored to his former place of pride, at the expense, we presume, of the Irish servants and Irish drivers of New York. Stephens is said to have passed through much poverty during his period of occultation. Times had changed with him since he used to be made a lion of by some of the most extreme Anglophobists of Paris, since the bright day when a great banquet was given in his honor by the late Marquis de Boissey, and Stephens was introduced by his host to admiring guests as the future president of the Irish republic."

Among the ministers who attended the Reformed Synod in Reading was Rev. Amanuel Schultz, formerly missionary at Five Points, New York city, late general missionary bishop of Kansas, and at present preparing himself for foreign mission work among heathen. He kept a daily journal for eight years, comprising 10,000 pages. In the eight years he traveled 33,716 miles, of which 9,630 were made on foot. He delivered over 1,000 sermons in different languages, made 21,360 missionary visits to poor, sick and neglected families, gathered 4,120 children into Sabbath schools, organized 10 churches and Sunday schools, reclaimed 200 drunkards, rescued 150 outcast females from dens of infamy, and found homes for 2,694 friendless persons, including 1,230 girls and women. Rev. Schultz is a descendant of Governor Schultz, of Pennsylvania.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

An honest vote and an honest count are what every honest man desires.

Don't neglect your business on account of the Presidential deadlock.

Democratic New York city has 1,006 bakeries and 5,811 liquor saloons.

French Canadians are leaving the Dominion in large numbers for the Eastern States.

A Missouri Tildenite has invented a machine that will make two whisky kegs a minute.

The contractor for the stone work of Horace Greeley's monument has been arrested for embezzlement.

The larking brokers' clerks in San Francisco call the women who engage in stock speculations mud-hens.

London professional mediums now decline to admit strangers, except on the personal introduction of a spiritualist.

The New Jersey authorities will hereafter put tramps into the penitentiary quarries to work for their board.

The life saving stations on the coasts of New Jersey and Long Island have rescued 3,168 persons in the last four years.

An ingenious Canadian has invented, it is said, a mechanical type-setter, which sets up matter from undistributed type.

The Commissioners of Oregon and West Virginia have recieved instructions to keep the exhibits of those States in Philadelphia permanently.

The rumor is revived that George W. Childs of the Philadelphia *Ledger* has bought the New York *Tribune*. Jay Gould is reported sick of it.

Speculators are purchasing cottou in Liverpool for an advance. This shows the extent to which expectations of a revival of business are entertained.

A wealthy Jew in New York so far forgot himself in making his will as to fall into the common phrase of requesting a decent and Christian burial.

It is thought that the Mexican Government, under the Presidency of Tejada, will have difficulty in maintaining itself against the revolution headed by Diaz.

The grangers of Virginia are establishing their own warehouse at Richmond to spite monopoly, and those of California are endeavoring to control the price of wheat.

According to the German philosopher Adelnay, the number of languages spoken in Europe is 587, in Asia 937, in Africa 276, and in America 1,264, making a total of 3,064.

Great Britain is transferring her custom for tea to India more completely year by year. Last year 25,000,000 pounds were imported, against 18,000,000 the year before; the value of the 1875 import being £2,200,000.

The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia have decided that the grounds of Girard College cannot, under the terms of Mr. Girard's bequest, be mutilated for the purpose of opening new or straightening old avenues.

Smoke? A cigar contains acetic, formic, butyric, aleric and proprioauric acidia, prussic acid, creosote, carbolic acid, ammonia, sulphuretted hydrogen, pyridine, viridine, picoline and rubidene, to say nothing of cabbagine and burdockic acid.

The London chimney sweeps feel so much aggrieved by an act of Parliament requiring them to register their men and apprentices, and rendering them liable to be stopped in the streets and their certificates demanded, that they threaten to strike.

A Providence manufacturing jeweler, while looking over some jewelry recently, purporting to come from Italy, at the Centennial, found some rings which he made himself and bore his private mark. The price asked for them was about double their value.

The lumber exported to the United States from Ottawa, Canada, during the season just closed, amounted to 80,500,000 feet, of which 61,000,000 was exported in American vessels. It was worth $812,000. Last year the exports were 80,500,000 feet.

An eminent French chemist says that ozone, or active oxygen, is a deadly poison instead of being a remedy. It may possibly be of assistance in preventing too great a rise of temperature, but to carelessly disseminate it to destroy miasma is dangerous.

The valuable India collection will remain in the new exhibition at Philadelphia, having been loaned for one year. At the end of that time it will either be distributed among the various scientific institutions of this country or remain permanently in the exhibition.

A writer in the *Penn Monthly* argues against the whole theory of the fertilization of plants by insects. He combats it in detail, from the very start, and declares that all the arguments in its favor have been drawn from structure, not from facts of observation.

During the six months of the Centennial, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company started 22,917 trains from Jersey City alone, westward, made up of 127,080 cars, and carrying not less than 7,500,000 passengers. This includes no way passengers, and only the travel in one direction.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has circulated a congratulatory address to its employees for their faithful attention to duties during the Centennial. The Baltimore and Ohio send their employees a check, beginning with the conductors at $100 and so gradually down to the firemen, who received $40 each.

A French writer in Algeria made the curious discovery that a cutlet eaten in the sun at breakfast intoxicated him so completely that he fell down senseless, and did not recover its effects for several hours. He assures us that the smallest quantity of meat taken in the morning during the hot weather there produces the effect of drunkenness.

The Red river wheat field, on whose development the North Pacific depends for the settlement of its lands and the growth of its business, is reported to have been only moderately successful this season, on account of grasshoppers and other drawbacks. A yield of twenty-five bushels an acre of the finest spring wheat was hoped for, but only fifteen bushels has been secured.

A California mule is probably the only animal of its kind in the country with a bank account. Its owner is a sheep herder. For some time he has been depositing in the bank the sum of five dollars a month to the credit of his dog and a mule, so that in case of his sudden death they would have something to live upon. The other day the dog died, and the mule is now full heir to the estate.

A series of lectures is in course of delivery in Boston by Rev. Joseph Cook, setting in array the scientific facts bearing on the origin and development of life. Interest centers upon the wonderful matter known as protoplasm, but which Mr. Cook thinks better named bioplasm; and his *reason* of the marvellous properties of that absolutely structureless matter seem to lead with irresistible force to the conclusion that it is but the physical representative or tool of a creative mind.

The Work of War.

The whole of the blood-stained literature of war contains nothing more touching than the following, furnished by an English officer in the Turkish army:

* * * "Not far away lay the body of another officer, his right hand pressed on his breast, where the splinter of a shell had hit him, and grasping a piece of paper. A strong man, he appeared to have struggled long with death; his face, which had the unmistakable Russian type, was distorted from pain. It was with difficulty that the paper was removed from his hand. It was a letter without any date, in cyrillic writing, and evidently from a child's hand. Colonel Mehmed, who was once in the Russian service (he is a Circassian, from Daghestan, subjected by Russia more than fifty years ago), and understands Russian, translated the letter into Turkish, and then one of our Cossacks, a Pole, who had been brought up in France, gave me the contents in French, as follows: 'Dearest father—Be good enough, dearest father, to come back from the war. Since you have been away mother weeps continually, and she dreams every night that thou liest dead under a tree. Come to us, dear father, for mother has become so pale, and is always crying. I am very good, so that she may not cry still more, and when thou comest back will remain good, and never be naughty again. But thou must come soon, father, and must kiss mother, that she may become red again, and also kiss thy little Minka.'"

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC, from the Discovery of America to the Centennial, July 4, 1876. The History of the Great Republic from a Christian standpoint. Thoroughly revised. By Bishop Jesse T. Peck, D. D., LL. D. Published by Nelson & Philips, New York. For sale by Dr. J. Horner, Pittsburgh.

There is a uniqueness in this volume, which should give it pre-eminence, that of viewing our gifted and highly favored land as an agency used by Providence in the consummation of great moral issues among the nations of the earth. Usually the civil view clouds every other, especially in foreign lands; but the distinguished author regards us very properly as a Christian nation, and built upon a solid foundation. No one has studied the events of the last decade or two, and witnessed the throes of discontent during the late civil outbreak, without seeing the hand of Providence guiding the affairs of this nation. Bishop Peck has treated the causes and effects, and wisely discerns the purposes of the Divine mind. He interprets the various stages and epochs of our nationality, alinks in the great problems that have been unfolded in our late history. Every department, civil and religious, executive and legislative, is brought into view and every position is well flanked with historical facts and statistics. It will be a kind of cyclopedia for material to ministers and others upon national themes. The portraits of distinguished clergymen and civilians, as well military, will enhance the value of the book. Few who have "faith in God" will question the sanguine hopes of the Bishop of the future of this country, and they who have low views of its grand destiny, may think differently after its perusal. It is a book that would be a treasure in any family for its general and valuable information.

PACCHIAROTTO, and How He Worked in Distemper, with other Poems. By Robert Browning. Published by James R Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by J. R Weidin & Co., Pittsburgh.

Most of the large constituency and admirers of Mr. Browning will find the old-time poetic ring in these poems, and but little of a newer inspiration that is seen in some of the grand poets of the day. Judging the volume, comprising nearly a score of poems, there is not seen in many of them the poetical finish so prominent in his previous creations. Despite the characteristic peculiarities of Browning, portions of these poems sparkle like diamonds in rythm and delicate chasteness. It should be read to understand all the merits of the book.

POEMS OF PLACES. Edited by Henry W. Longfellow. England and Wales. Volume IV. Ireland. Volume V. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by J. R. Weidin & Co., Pittsburgh.

Praise has been already awarded to the preceding volumes of this "Classic" series. Though interesting as a collection—quite original—the personality of the editor is recognized. The plan is original. The first-named opens with "Ulpha," by Wordsworth, and at the close of the alphabet, several miscellaneous poems. The remainder of the volume is devoted to Wales, and occupies over one hundred pages. Volume fifth is devoted to Ireland. It is a noticeable feature that those poems are of a thoughtful and tender cast. This series of poems are elegantly printed, portable and worthy of a wide circulation. The fine taste of the editor is seen everywhere.

WATER LILIES. Published by the National Temperance Society and Publishing House, New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh. Price $1 50.

This elegant gift-book for young children has been in course of preparation for many months, and is admirable in every respect. It contains a series of short, attractive stories and anecdotes, together with one hundred full page illustrations, and a great variety of smaller ones, all of rare beauty and excellence. It is first-class in its literary quality, and is not only amusing and entertaining in a high degree, but is replete with lessons of truthfulness, purity and morality, of great value. There could be no more appropriate, and no more welcome holiday present for the young.

Fish in the Mobile Market.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* says: "It was once the pride of Mobile that her fish market was equaled by few upon the American coast. The waters of Mobile Bay was, up to the close of the war, "brim full" of choice species of the finny tribe. Of late years, however, and, notably just after the war—there was lack of numbers, while some species had disappeared altogether. It has been suggested (and the theory is plausible) that the cannonading and torpedo explosions during the war drove off the most delicate species, which are generally the shyest and most timid. We are informed, however, that they are returning, and that there is promise at an early day of ante bellum quantities and qualities of fish. To say a variicie of meat diet is more wholesome —especially in a warm climate—than fish, and an abundant supply is an abundant blessing to rich and poor alike."

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and have it constant attention and study during that time.

2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.

3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.

4. In consequence of this, they can always have several cards inserted at the publishers' lowest rates.

5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the best medium or any given purpose.

6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results in their case books, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.

7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.

8. They examine and papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.

9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.

10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for property each in any given district.

11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a tonic medicine. It combines, but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Every body should try it. For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of iron we possess—citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If so do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the speedy cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, M. D., having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave, Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.

Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

OTTO WUTH,

Analytical and Consulting Chemist,

9 WATER STREET.

DRY GOODS.

1876.

SEASONABL AT

At WILLIAM SEMP

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS IN

DRESS GOODS!

At 85c to $3 50 and $1 00 to $2 50,

A complete stock of fine qualities in

BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS!!

embracing all the newest colorings and shadings suitable for street, house and reception wear, and superior value for the qualities.

At 25c to $3 50 and 33c to $2 50,

Full line of Latest Winter Shades in

BLACK AND COLORED CASHMERES!!

in all grades, which we take great pleasure in announcing as being the best value possible in these goods, especially those from 50c to $1 25.

BLACK DRESS GOODS!!

Black Dress Goods Department complete in all kinds at Lowest Prices.

We have on our counters at present a very full and complete variety of

FASHIONABLE DRESS FABRICS!

in latest and most desirable colors, styles and materials, ranging in price from

8c to $1 50 per Yard,

and all will be found extra good value.

At 12½, 15 and 18½c, best styles of

TYCOON REPPS.

A COMPARISON OF OUR GOODS

Just Opened

SATURDAY, NOV. 11TH,

Ladies' New Matalasse, Beaver and Basket Cloth

CLOAKS

New Matalasse and Beaver Cloth

CLOAKINGS!

CHOICE STOCK OF

FINE FURS!

AND

SEAL SACQUES!

Extra Bargains in Fine

Cashmeres & Merinoes

NEW NOVELTIES IN

FINE DRESS GOODS!

AT

James Caldwell & Co.'s,

No. 115 and 117

FEDERAL ST.,

Allegheny City.

HOTELS.

IMPERIAL HOTEL,

The Only First-class Three-Dollar-per-Day Hotel in Washington.

In order to meet the wants of the Traveling Public, this First-class Hotel reduces its rates from Four to Three Dollars per day. The above Hotel is pleasantly located near Fourteenth street, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, in the centre of the Treasury, Army, Navy, State, Postoffice and Interior Departments.

N. B.—Take the Pennsylvania avenue Horse Cars, and Baltimore Conductors let you off at the Imperial Hotel. JAMES S. PEIRCE, Proprietor.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,

(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)

No. 133 Liberty Street, Pool of Fifth Avenue.

TERMS $2 PER DAY.

HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

"STAR" BRAND!

(TRADE MARK PATENTED.)

Live Goose Feathers!

I take this opportunity of bringing to your favorable notice my "STAR" brand of No. 1 FEATHERS.

After handling feathers for some time with conscientious care, and obtaining some reputation for the quality of my goods, I found, to protect myself from the imitations of less scrupulous dealers, that it was necessary to adopt some brand to distinguish them from all others packed in this city. I took for this brand a STAR and have branded it on the sacks containing my goods for some years past.

The consuming public, who are the best judges of true merit and of their own wants, have passed the verdict that the Star Brand Feathers are the best in the market. In this vicinity the dealers have also been compelled to procure them for their customers.

Wherever introduced, my brand, from the quality of the goods and convenience and neatness of packing, has secured a permanent and growing trade. The feathers are purchased with great care, a special effort being made to procure live goose feathers. In sorting the feathers the coarse ones are carefully culled out, as all the others in this grade may be objectionable. They are then packed in new muslin sacks holding from one pound up to fifty.

The experience of myself and predecessors—extending over a period of forty years—enables me to meet the wants of the trade in a most satisfactory manner.

Having constantly on hand a large stock of Feathers, I am prepared to fill orders promptly.

Respectfully Yours,

F. G. CRAIGHEAD.

Centennial Reduction in Advertising.

$3,250.40

Worth of NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING given for

$700,

And a THREE MONTHS' NOTE TAKEN in payment from Advertisers of responsibility.

A Printed List,

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GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS,

41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN'S Agency, Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 9 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Send for circular

DRY GOODS

WEDNESDAY,

E GOODS AN LOWES

LE'S, 165, 167 and

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS IN

NEW SUITS, &c.

At $2 to $100,

A most Select Line of Latest Styles in

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, November 16, 1876.

Business among bankers to-day was steady and rather quiet. Money was in fair supply and easy, though rates ruled about as steady as quoted yesterday, viz. 7@9 per cent. on prime commercial paper at the banks to their customers. The financial situation throughout is one in which quiet, strength and ease are the distinguishing features and from which there does not seem much probability of any marked change this month. Exchange on the East is now about up to requirements, and New York drafts rule at par with bank-notes in settlements between banks.

The situation of affairs in the financial markets of New York is one combining a good deal of suspense with cautious expectation of the events of the future. Gold is firm, but has not shown any very marked advance, notwithstanding the threatening character of the European news. Probably one reason why there was not a more decided advance in gold on the report of the decline in consols is that the speculators have before and quite recently been deceived by similar movements in the London market, and are now resolved to await more definite intelligence than that given to-day. The gold market is naturally heavy. Considerable quantities of gold and silver are on the way over here from London, and there is really nothing to justify an important upward movement.

The New York *Post* very pertinently says that the future of the stock market will be determined by, (1) the events in Europe—if there is to be war there its immediate effect here will be favorable, and if not calculations already made will stand; (2) the political situation here—if the election is to be soon and satisfactorily decided then general business will not be injured; if not, then the reverse; and (3) the railroad war—if that is soon to be [illegible] nd rates are to be advanced, then [illegible] ect on stocks will be directly favor[illegible] f not, then there will be suffic[illegible] son for the market continuing unset[illegible] f perversh.

The [illegible] tournal warns the managers of the [illegible] lines that unless there is a c[illegible] or at least an advance in rat[illegible] winter comes it requires no prophe[illegible] that railroad property will suffer [illegible] estimation and that railroad [illegible] be put to a severe strain; those most interested in the credit of the trunk lines, as buyers or holders of the paper of such of the trunk lines as issue it, have already informally given notice that no more favors may be expected of them until reasonable rates are established. The same warning has been received from London, on which market some of the trunk lines have depended and still depend.

—The London *Times*, in its financial column of the 1st inst., says: The silver market has been very active during the last fortnight, and the price advanced rapidly from 52½ to 53⅝; but the Indian exchanges having within the last few days become weaker, the highest rate has not been maintained, and although the supplies are very moderate in amount, it seems probable that a reduction of a farthing or three-eighths will have to be submitted to. Mexican dollars have also experienced a rapid rise, the arrivals, which, however, have not been large, realizing successfully 52⅝, and 53; on the latter is the present quotation, at which the amount brought by the Royal Mail steamer has been settled. Gold has been in active demand, and all arrivals have been taken for exportation in addition to about £900,000 in sovereigns and eagles withdrawn from the Bank of England. Three hundred and fifty thousand pounds in sovereigns has been received from Australia to-day.

—The latest New York rates for foreign exchange are as follows:

	60 days.	5 days.
Prime bankers' sterling bills on London.....	4 82 @4 82½	4 84 @4 84½
Good bankers' sight commercial.....	4 81¾@4 82	4 83¾@4 84
Good commercial	4 80 @4 81	4 82 @4 83
Documentary commercial.....	4 79¾@4 80¼	4 81¾@4 82½
Paris (francs).....	5 23¾@5 20	5 20 @5 17½
Antwerp (francs).....	5 23¾@5 20	5 20 @5 17½
Swiss (francs).....	5 23¾@5 20	5 20 @5 17½
Hamburg (reichmarks).....	94 @ 94⅝	95 @ 95⅝
Frankfort (reichmarks).....	94 @ 94⅝	95 @ 95⅝
Bremen (reichmarks).....	94 @ 94⅝	95 @ 95⅝
Berlin (reichmarks).....	94 @ 94⅝	95 @ 95⅝

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 16, 1876.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup..	117	117	117	117	117	117
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	112¾	112¾	.....	.....	.....	112¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, new	112¾	112¾	.....	.....	.....	112¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1867	113¾	113¾	.....	.....	.....	113¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1868	115¾	115¾	.....	.....	.....	115¾
U. S. 10-40's	110¾	110¾	.....	.....	.....	110¾
U. S. currency 6's	122	122	.....	.....	.....	122
New York cents	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Quicksilver	19	19	.....	.....	.....	19
Pacific Mail	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Panama	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	99
Adams Express	105	.....	105	.....	.....	105
Wells-Fargo Express	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	67
New York Central	102¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	102¾
Erie	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Erie preferred	36	36	36	36	36	36
Michigan Central	42	42	42	42	42	42
Michigan Southern	63	63	63	63	63	63
Illinois Central	96	96	96	96	96	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	88
Chicago & Northwest	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Do. preferred	54	54	54	54	54	54
Rock Island	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
St. Paul common	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	18¾	18¾
Do. preferred	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Wabash, common	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Ohio and Mississippi	6	6	6	6	6	6
Union Pacific	42	42	42	42	42	42
Harlem	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	135
Hannibal & St. Joe.	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Iron Mountain	18¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	18¼
C. C. & I. C.	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Missouri Pacific	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Lack. & West.	71¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	71¾
S. Carolina, April	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
S. Carolina, 1869	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	36

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central..	45¾	46	.....
Reading	.....	.....	22¾
United Co.'s of N. J.	135	.....	.....
Pgh., Tit'lle & Buffalo	8¾	.....	.....
Lehigh Valley	49¾	50	.....
Allegheny Valley	10¾	.....	.....
Central Transportation	20¾	38¾	.....

[By Associated Press.]
Gold Closed at 109¾.
MONEY.

NEW YORK, November 16.—Money 2@3 per cent., closing dull. Prime mercantile paper 4@6 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $71,000. Customs receipts $436,000. Clearings $15,000,000. Sterling 481½@484.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 109¾, declined to 109½, rose to 109¾ and closed at 109¾. Carrying rates 2, 1½ and 1 per cent. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds were dull and better prices quoted. Railroad bonds were generally firm this afternoon. New York Central registered firsts sold at 120; North western firsts at 106½; Rock Island 7's at 111; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy convertible 7's at 113¾; and St. Paul consolidated sinking funds at 85¾. Ohio and Mississippi consolidated sinking funds sold at 86, against 85 yesterday; do consolidated plain rose to 85 bid and seconds to 12½, bid. Central Pacific declined a fraction, selling at 109¾. State bonds quiet at nominal prices. The stock market opened ¼@¾ per cent. higher than it closed yesterday, except for Ohio and Mississippi, which was ¼ per cent. lower, and Rock Island, which was unchanged. During the first half hour the general list declined ½@¾ per cent., the latter Milwaukee and St. Paul. In exception to the general list, Northwest common advanced ¾ per cent. Later there was an advance along the whole line, with the exception of Ohio and Mississippi; but during the afternoon with weak speculation, there was a decine of from ¼ to 2¼ per cent. from the best figures of the morning, the depression having been most marked in Western shares and New Jersey Central. Toward the close, a firmer feeling prevailed and a recovery of ¼ to ¾ per cent. took place. Northwestern common dropped to 32¼, rallied to 32¾ and finally sold at 32½; preferred declined to 57¾ and closed at 57¾. Lake Shore, after selling down to 55½, recovered to 56¼, the highest point of the day. St. Paul common declined to 18¾, and preferred to 50¾, with final sales at 18¾ and 50½ respectively. Michigan Central fell off to 42, and later sold at 42¼. New Jersey Central declined to 33¾ and closed at 34.

The market closed dull with an unsettled feeling and lower. European exchange toward the close of business reported steadier, warlike, especial importance being attached to a speech that the Earl of Beaconsfield was successfully telegraphed for from Stafford by the next train for London. Transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 139,000 shares, of which 50,000 were Lake Shore, 14,500 Northwestern, 2,500 Pacific Mail, 32,000 St. Paul, 5,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 8,500 Western Union, 6,000 New Jersey Central, and 12,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
West. Union Tel.	72¾	Rock Island	93¾
Quicksilver	19	St. Paul	19¼
Do. preferred	35	Do. preferred	36¾
Pacific Mail	24¾	Toledo & Wabash	6¾
Mariposa	3¾	Do. preferred	8
Do. preferred	9	Wabash preferred	20¾
Adams Express	105	Terre Haute	4
Wells-Fargo Ex.	66	Do. preferred	15
American Express	49½	Ohio & Mississippi	6
New York Central	102¾	Do. preferred	16
Erie	17¾	Delaware & Lack.	71¾
Do. preferred	36	Atlantic & Gt. Tel.	15¾
Harlem	135	Missouri Pacific	15
Do. preferred	137	Atlantic & P. pref.	2
Michigan Central	42¾	Indiana Central	8
Panama	99	Burl'g'n & Quincy	112¾
Illinois Central	75¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	12
Lake Shore	56¼	Chicago Pac. stock	99¼
Ills. and Miss.	6¾	Central Pac. bonds	109¾

North western	32¾	Union Pac. bonds	105¾
Do preferred	57¾	Den. land grants	104¾
C., C. C. & I.	35¾	Do. S. F. bonds	90¾
N. J. Central	34		

*Ex-dividend.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	117¾	New 5's	112¾
5-20's, 1865	110	New 4½'s	109¾
5-20's, 1865, new	112¾	10-40's	110¾
5-20's, 1867	115¾	10-40's, coupons	111¾
5-20's, 1868	116¼	Currency 6's	123½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	45	Virginia, old	30
Tennessee, new	44	Missouri 6's	105¾
Virginia, new	30		

LONDON, November 16, 5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £799,060 the past week. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to day is £13,000. The proportion of bank reserve to liability is 55 per cent. Consols 95 5-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103½; do 1867, 103¾; 10 40's 108; new 5's 106¼. Railroad securities—New York Central 96; Erie 9¾; do preferred 17.

PARIS, November 16.—The specie in the Bank of France decreased 1,674,000 francs the past week. Rentes 104 francs 40 centimes.

FRANKFORT, November 16.—United States bonds—New 5's 101⅞.

NEW ORLEANS, November 16.—Gold 110½. Sight exchange on New York ¼ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 527.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 16, 1876.

Business moved in its usual quiet but steady manner to-day, without noticeable alteration in the leading features of trade. A moderate but not very brisk demand for the leading staples and values seem to be steady without much tendency toward change. The business interests of the country are in a state of suspense at present, awaiting the outcome of the European war cloud, the Presidential election disputes and the settlement of the railway troubles. When these vexing and doubtful questions shall have assumed definite shape, business may be expected to take its course accordingly. Until then a cautious and hesitating policy will of necessity dominate over business enterprises.

We take the following extract concerning the condition of the Eastern wool market from the New York *Bulletin*:

Domestic wools of most kinds continue to show a firm, uniform tone, and brokers and buyers generally report that they find it useless to tender bids except upon a basis of extreme prices for all grades. This is true mostly at present of a well and closely concentrated accumulation and a strong determination to hold on for full rates, rather than through any stimulus of consumptive demand. Considerable wool is wanted in various ways, and we even hear of mills running double time, yet the demand is not of a free or general activity, and it is only occasionally that sales "go out" swell into any magnitude. The increase of cost forces the smaller manufacturer into a closer policy of economy than ever, while the large and opulent producer as a rule will be found willing to pay fair supplies purchased earlier in the season and now enabled to stand off and add in bringing on a dull season, which it is hoped will mean weakening some holders into a concession. So far as our dealings with it goes, however, we have discovered this latent sign of shaken confidence, and a great many are quite emphatic in their assertions that a belief that a still further addition to values must very surely take place at an early day. Foreign sales are steadily maintained, but on all qualities show a firm tone, and the offerings are small or clothing noils. Common stock in fair supply.

A New York dispatch of this evening contains the following: Nothing on the outside of Wall-street business men complain bitterly of the injury which the political complications have inflicted on trade. An exception to the prevailing dullness is an unusual activity and rising of prices in the sugar market, where both raw and refined sugars are higher than for several years.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls.	567	Apples, bbls.	100
Corn, bu.	9,200	Cheese, lbs.	200
Wheat, bu.	3,000	Butter, lbs.	1,000
Barley, bu.	1,000	Bacon, lbs.	60
Rye, bus.	611	Bacon, lbs.	20
Oats, bus.	1,812	Potatoes, bus.	216
Hay, bales.	100		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. In small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Trade is steady and unchanged. Wheat is firmly held but not actively sought after at present prices. We quote prime Ohio and Pennsylvania red $ bush: 2 @2 30 per bushel; amber $1 30@1 33. Corn is quiet and rather easy under liberal supplies. We quote shelled at 56@57c for prime yellow; 55@56c for high-mixed; 53@54c for low-mixed. Ear is quiet at 53@55c for prime yellow; 50@52c for mixed; new ear corn is coming in freely and can easy at 46@48c ₱ bushel. Oats are steady and in fair demand at unchanged prices. We quote prime white at 37@38c per bushel; mixed 35@36c. Rye is stronger and in good demand at 73@75c. Barley in liberal supply and rules steady. We quote $2 @2 40 for good to prime spring; part fall $1 10@1 15. Jobbing sales are made at the general advance.

MEAL—In moderate demand but steady and unchanged. Local millers quote their wholesale rates as follows: Kiln-dried meal, $2 50 ₱ barrel; bolted meal, $2 75 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $2 25@2 50; graham flour $3 @3 50; in sacks 25c less per barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flour are steady as follows: Choice brands of red winter wheat flour $6 50@6 75; white wheat $7 25@7 50; fancy do, $8 @8 50; extra do $8 50@9; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy do, St. Louis $7 25@8 25. Rye flour firm at $4 25@5 10. Cornmeal firmer: Western $2 85@3 15 Union about $3 35@3 37½. Graham flour is stronger.

OIL CITY, November 16.—The *Derrick* says: The market has been firm throughout the day; opening price $3 40 and then advanced to $3 43¾ with moderate dealings. It fluctuated between this price and $3 48 throughout the morning hours, declining just before noon to $3 36@3 37¾. Then advanced rapidly to $3 45@3 46¾ which were the prices at the close of the afternoon. In the evening offerings caused a decline to $3 43¾@3 44¾. The market finally closed firm at the latter price; shipment $3 43¾@3 44¾; total sales and shipments 62,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, November 16, closing 15.—There continues a fair inquiry from shippers and the temper of the market is more encouraging. Sales of 7,000 barrels refined at 26½c; 3,000 barrels high test at 27½c; 15,000 barrels refined, for Philadelphia delivery, at 26c, and 15,000 barrels do, for Baltimore delivery, at 26c. The following are the asking rates: Crude 12½c; in bulk, 15@15½c in cases 20c; refined 28½c; asked In barrels; 30c in cases; city naptha 14c in shipping order.

PHILADELPHIA, November 16.—Market firm crude 12½c; standard white 26c bid; cases 29c.

PARKER, November 16.—United $4 80@4 40. Tanks not quoted. Shipments 46,400. Market steady.

TITUSVILLE, November 16.—Market quiet but firm; held at $3 20.

TITUSVILLE, November 16.—No markets; can quote:

ROUSEVILLE, November 16.—Not quoted.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, November 16.—Petroleum dull; crude 12¼c; refined 25¼c; cases 30c; city naptha 16c.

BALTIMORE, November 16.—Petroleum—Crude 11½c; refined 26c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 16.—Petroleum quiet; crude in barrels 15¼@16c; refined 26c.

LIVERPOOL, November 16.—Refined petroleum 1s 9½d; spirits 1s 3d.

ANTWERP, November 16.—Refined petroleum 35 francs.

CLEVELAND, November 16.—Petroleum firm at quotations: standard white, 110 degrees test 25c.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Barrels
Crude receipts A. V. R.	2,300

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is easier. We quote alcohol at $2 20@2 25 ₱ gallon, Highwines are steady at $1 15@1 16 ₱ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a steady demand at steady prices. We quote: Extra gunny bags 23c; do second-hand 22c; Union mgs 24c; American A's 23c; Philadelphia A's 23c; California grain bags 9c; Kinglisbi 12c; Texas, Mill 3 bushel 32c; do 2 bushel 36c; do 2 bushel 30c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 28c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ ₱ cans $1 50 ₱ dozen; ½ ₱ cans $2 00; 1 ₱ cans $3 50; 5 ₱ cans $20 00; 10 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ ₱. Market steady and demand good.

BUTTER—The demand is good for prime qualities. We quote for the following price-list of the leading makes of bolting:

	Per foot.		Per foot.
1 inch wide	06	5 inches wide	34
1¼ inches wide	07	5½ inches wide	36
2 inches wide	18	6 inches wide	39
2¼ inches wide	21	7 inches wide	47
3 inches wide	30	8 inches wide	53
3½ inches wide	36	10 inches wide	1 14
4 inches wide	42	12 inches wide	1 40
4½ inches wide	48	14 inches wide	1 62

Discount 25 to 35 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

BROOMS—The demand is fair at former prices The manufacturers are jobbing rates as quoted by manufacturers' agents:

No. 1 hurl	$1 50
No. 2 hurl	1 75
No. 3 hurl	2 00
No. 4 hurl	2 50
No. 5 hurl	2 75
No. 3 carpet	3 00
No. 4 carpet	3 75
No. 5 carpet	4 50
No. 6 carpet	5 00
No. 3 factory parlor	4 00
No. 4 factory parlor	4 50
Railroad (extra heavy)	2 75@3 25
Hotel, the corn (extra heavy)	4 00@5 00
Whisks, 8, 8 and 10 inches	1 25@1 75
Toy brooms	1 25@1 75
Mississippians	4 50

BUNS AND LEATHER—The demand seems to be improving, and the market is more active and firmer. Sales of 1,000 sides of leather in demand and firm, while shoe leather continue dull. Hides are steady and moderately active We quote as follows:

Leather

Oak sole, country ₱ ₱	30@	3
Oak sole, city	32@	3
Red sole, B. A. heavy and mid	27@	2
Red sole, Orinoco	24@	2
Red sole, common	21@	2
Oak, rough	30@	3
Harness, city oak	36@	3
Harness, country	32@	3
Harness, No. 2 and common	28@	3
Colts' oak sole ₱ foot	24@	2
Fair skirting ₱ ₱	37@	4
Fair bridle ₱ dozen	84 00@96	0
Belt leather ₱ ₱	38@	4
Finished calf	90@1	0
Finished upper, ₱ foot	20@	2
Finished kips ₱ ₱	25@	2

Hides.

Green salted cows	6½@	7
Green salted steers, light	7½@	8
Green salted steers, heavy	9 @	9
Green unsalted cows	6½@	7
Green butcher cows	5 @	5
Green butcher steers, light	6	
Green butcher steers, heavy	7 @	7
Green butcher calf	10	

HEMP—The demand is active at $130 00 for Kentucky rough.

OILS—Trade is fairly active and the market is strong. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, 90c; miners' oil—No. 1, 52c; headlight, 150 degrees fire test, 20c; carbon, 110 degrees fire test, 23@24c; extra engine (any color equal to 30c. No. 1 winter strained, 46c; extra engine (amber), 36c; engine oil, 30c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 30c; No. 1 West Virginia, 25c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 30@32c; car oil, No. 1, 18c; car oil, No. 2, 15c; timber burning or tore oil, No. 1 pure test 140@150 degrees (prepared), $4 00; resiuoum (common), $3 25@3 50; axle grease, 8 gross, 12@13c; boiling mill grease, ₱ pound, 7c; bleached winter white oil 75c; cod oil, for tanners, 60@65c; straits oil, for tanners, 50@55c.

ROSIN—The market is steady. We quote cot on mixed $2 42½@2 50 ₱ barrel inclusive.

STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ₱ gross.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $5 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—The market is steady and unchanged. We quote jobbing prices as follows: ₱ bbl for No. 1, $1 30; extra do, $1 50; for dairy. Liverpool salt repacked in large sacks of 220 lbs., $2 25 per sack; dairy salt in small sacks $4 00 ₱ bbl.

WOODEN WARE—The market is quiet but rather nominal, former quotations being unchanged as follows:

No. 1 tubs ₱ dozen	$8 50
No. 2 tubs ₱ dozen	7 50
No. 3 tubs ₱ dozen	6 50
3-hoop pails ₱ dozen	2 10
2-hoop pails ₱ dozen	1 85
Washboard, patent, ₱ dozen	2 10
Washboards, common, ₱ dozen	2 00@2 15
Clothes pins, round head, ₱ box	70
" " flat head	75

WOOLPRESS PAPER—Crown straw and rag, 35c ₱ bundle; medium, 52c; double crown, 70c; double medium, $1 05; tissue manilla, 35c@ $2 65 ₱ ream; dry goods, $2 50@2 80; hardware manila, 10@11c ₱ ₱; No. 2 do, 8@9c; hardware do, 14@15c; tea do, 9@10c; bonnet manila, 40 @ 50 ₱ 1,000; do (½ bbl), $20 00@22 00; grocers bags (1 ₱), $1 80 ₱ 1,000; 5 lbs do, $2 70; 5 lbs do, $3 ₱ ₱; do, $5 00@16 ₱ ₱; do, $9 50; 20 lbs do, $10 50.

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—Trade is improving, and many staple goods are steadily advancing in price. The following revised list of quotations is furnished monthly by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Liberty street:

Acids.		Mag sal	90 @1 00
Acetic	12 @ 15	Carb	45 @ 45
Citric	80 @ 1 00	Manna S F	65 @ 75
Oxalic	15 @ 15	Morphia S P & W	2 25 @ 2 50
Sulphuric	2½@ 4½	Nut No 1	1 05 @ 1 15
Tartaric	55 @ 55	Nux	12 @ 15
Alcohol, gal	2 22 @ 2 35	Anise	3 50 @ 3 75
Aloes.		Bergamot	5 50 @ 6 00
Cape	20 @ 22	Cassia	1 50 @ 1 75
Socot	55 @ 75	Cinnam	2 00 @ 2 20
Am Carb	50 @ 60	Cloves	2 @ 2 90
Aqua	2 @ 11	Cod liv, gal	2 50 @ 2 75
Ammonia	5 @ 6	Lemon, ₱ box	4 50 @ 5 00
Ashes.		Linseed, raw	60 @ 62
Sods	4 @ 5	Linseed, boil	63 @ 65
Bal Copa	20 @ 75	Neats F, gal	90 @1 15
Barium	2 75 @ 3 00	Olive, qu	1 75 @ 2 00
Bark		" qu'ts, doz	6 25 @10 00
Cassia	27 @ 30	" pints, doz	3 25 @ 5 00
Cinch red	20 @ 40	Origan	2 @ 3 00
" pale	20 @ 30	Pepperm	3 75 @ 4 00
" calisaya	40 @ 50	Rosemary	1 00 @ 1 50
Black Leaf.		Sassafras	70 @ 80
American	4 @ 6	Sperm	2 @ 2 50
East Ind	10 @ 12	Tanners	50 @ 55
German	8 @ 10	Whale	75 @ 85
Blue mass	60 @ 62	Wintg'n	3 00 @ 3 38
Buchu	90 @1 00	Opium	7 75 @ 8 00
Borax	14 @ 16	Pl Paris	3 75 @ 4 00
Brim rosin	4 @ 6	*Potass.*	
" for oil	6 @ 11	Bicarb	22 @ 24
Cascara Aro	6 @ 10	Chlorate	35 @ 40
Cascara Sag	2 @ 10	Iodine	2 90 @3 00
Camphor	35 @ 38	Potty	3 @ 4
Cantha'r's	3 @ 4	Quinine	50 @ 55
Glum Gerb	35 @ 40	Rosin	bbl 3 50 @ 3 75
Gum Ar	65 @ 70	Rook	2 @ 3
Chloroform	1 40 @1 10	Gentian	8 @ 12
Cloves	2 @ 2	Ginger, J	18 @ 20
Cochineal	50 @ 55	" Jamaica	30 @ 35
Cobalt, ox	5 @ 5	Ipec pwd	2 @ 2 50
Copperas	2 @ 3	Jalap pwd	65 @ 75
Corrosive sub	2 @ 2	Mandrake	12 @ 15
Cubebs	12 @ 13	Rhub E Lch	2 00 @ 2 50
Cudbear	20 @ 22	Sarsa Hon	50 @ 55
Emery	10 @ 12	Senega	65 @ 70
Et Nit sp	38 @ 40	Valer Enth	30 @ 40
Epsom salts	2½@ 3	Verat Alb	15 @ 20
Ext Logwd	12½@ 14	Sal Ammon	16 @ 18
" Calab	38 @ 40	Epsom	3 @ 4
" Italian	25 @ 30	Soda	2½@ 3
" Sicily	30 @ 35	Acid	3 @ 4
Fustic	3 @ 4	Canary	9 @ 9
Galls Aleppo	25 @ 30	Hemp	6½@ 7
Gum.		Cardamon	2 @ 2 50
Arabic sifted	25 @ 28	Mustard	12 @ 15
" No 1	40 @ 50	Quince	1 @ 1 25
Myrrh Tkt	35 @ 40	Ellis	24 @ 26
Shellac	45 @ 50	*Soda.*	
Trag'c'nth	40 @ 50	Bi Carb	4½@ 5½
" Flake	60 @ 65	Soap Cast	12 @ 14
Hoffm's Anod	40 @ 45	Cast wh	18 @ 21
Hyd Potash	1 10 @1 12	Sugar L'ds	6 @ 7
Span Brl	1 15 @1 25	Turp spgal	47 @ 50
Indigo	85 @1 00	*Terralba.*	
Jamp Bark	7 @ 9	Copal	1 00 @1 40
Kingwood	2½@ 3	Japan gal	1 00 @1 10
Mace	1 10 @1 15	Damar gal	1 35 @1 60
Madder	9 @ 11	Shellac	1 50 @1 60

NATIONA CHEMICAL—There is a steady trade at firm prices. The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Manufacturing Company to the wholesale trade:

Saxonifer—50 cases at	case	$7 50
Less quantity	case	8 00
Greenwich Rye, (50 cases)	case	5 00
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	case	5 00
Less quantity	case	5 50
Bi carb soda	₱ lb	2½@3c
Less quantity	₱ lb	2¾@3c
Sal soda—25 kegs	₱ lb	1½@2c
Less quantity	₱ lb	2c
Sal soda—25 bbls	₱ lb	2½@2¾c
Less quantity	₱ lb	2¾@3c
Caustic soda—10 drums	₱ lb	5½@6c
Less quantity	₱ lb	6c
Copperas—20 bbls	₱ lb	1½@2c
Less quantity	₱ lb	2c
Porous alum—10 bbls	₱ lb	3½@4c
Less quantity	₱ lb	4c
Sulphuric acid	₱ lb	2½@3c
Muriatic acid	₱ lb	2½@3c
Nitric acid	₱ lb	8½@9c
Chloride calcium	₱ lb	3½@4c
Pure alumina	₱ lb	10 c
Lump alum	₱ lb	3½@4c
Terms, cash in 30 days.		

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, &c.—There is an improved demand, and the prospects for the fall business are moderately good. Prices are generally unchanged. The following are the quotations for the wholesale trade:

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$27 00	Round herring	$5 50
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Split Labrador	7 50
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Pick., hf-bbls	3 50
Extra No. 2 large	12 00	Lake Herring, do	2 25
Extra No. 2 mackerel	11 50	L'ge Georges cod	6
Large No. 3	10 00	Medium Georges	5
No. 3 medium	8 00	Halibut, ₱ lb	12½
Whitefish, hf-bbls	5 00	No. 1 Herring	5
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a moderate trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box, $2 40; London layers, new, $3 25; Valentias, new, 11c ₱ lb; Sultanas 17c. Dates 8@8½c ₱ lb. Currants 7½c. Citron 30c. Prunes 6½c. Almonds—Langnedoc 23c; do shelled 55c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 55c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs, new, 15c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $5 75. Oranges—Florida $3 50 ₱ hundred. Cocoanuts $7 50 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is fair at unchanged quotations. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans per doz, $2 25; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per doz, $2 25; tomatoes do, $2 00; pickles, bbls, $8 50; half-bbls, $5 00.

Provisions.

The market was quiet and easy to-day, without quotable movement in prices. Lard was firm, under continued reports of strength, a like to Western markets. Receipts were light.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 8c ₱ pound short rib sides 10¼c; clear sides 10¾c.

CITY AND URBAN MARKS—Hams were lower at 14½c ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules easy and quote sugar-cured at 13½c. Sugar cured shoulders were steady at 9½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 15c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—Demand fair and market firm. We quote refined lard in tierces 11¼c ₱ lb; in half barrels 12c ₱ lb; in buckets 12½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 13c ₱ lb; 3-lb cadties 13½; 2 lb tins 13¾; pails 14c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 13½c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 14c ₱ lb. Leaf lard at 11c in tierces.

LARD OIL—The market is quiet. We quote best make of extra at 95c per gallon; current makes of extra at 85@90c; No. 1 at 75@80c; No. 2 at 60c; miners' oil, white winter, 60@62c; Yellow winter, 50@55c.

MESS PORK—Continues steady at $18 00@18 50 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered, at 9@9¼c ₱ lb; country do 7½@8c ₱ lb; rough 3½@4c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

The market was steady and moderately active at generally unchanged and firm prices Sugars continue very active and firm, with some houses quoting a further advance in standard grades. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	24 c	Standard A	12 @12¼ c
Choice Rio	23 c	Standard B	11¾@12 c
Prime

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 16, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind Dir.	Wind Miles p hour	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.07	30	81	N.W.	2	Cloudy.
2 P.M.	0.0	41.	73.5	S.E.	21	Cloudy.
7 P.M.	30.167	32	81	S.E.	4	Foggy.

Mean barometer, 30.100 Highest thermom., 42
Mean thermom., 39.2. Lowest thermom., 30

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY,
November 16, 1876, 10:48 P. M.

Cairo, Ill.—Ther. 42; cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.—Ther. 45; S. E.; cloudy.
Davenport, Ia.—Ther. 38; S. cloudy.
Denver, Col.—Ther. 41; S. E.; cloudy.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Ther. 42; S. E.; cloudy.
Keokuk, Ia.—Ther. 38; S. W.; cloudy.
Leavenworth, Kan.—Ther. 32; S.; clear.
Louisville—Ther. 44; N. E.; cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn.—Ther. 48; N.; cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn.—Ther. 50; cloudy.
Omaha, Neb.—Ther. 31; clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Ther. 28; N. E.; foggy.
Portland, Oregon.—Ther. 52; S. W.; clear.
Salt Lake City, U. T.—Ther. 42; N. E.; lt. rain.
San Diego, Cal.—Ther. 56; clear.
San Francisco, Cal.—Ther. 58; W.; cloudy.
Santa Fe, N. M.—Ther. 38; clear.
Shreveport, La.—Ther. 50; E.; cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo.—Ther. 40; N. E.; cloudy.
Vicksburg, Miss.—Ther. 51; N. E.; light rain.

Asthma, or Difficulty of Breathing, is promptly remedied by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. MWF

Next Term.

Pittsburgh Female College opens November 20th. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D.

Next Term.

Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music opens November 20th. Sixty full lessons for $18. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

An Eye Knocked Out.

Charles Palmer and William Sarber got into a difficulty on Wednesday, which resulted seriously for Palmer. Palmer alleges that Sarber struck him in the eye with a handy billy and the eye is destroyed thereby. No prosecution has been entered as yet.

A Family Difficulty.

Thomas McCall was arrested yesterday on a charge of assault and battery, on oath of Mary O'Neill, his step-daughter. The parties reside on Carson street, in Temperanceville. It is alleged that the defendant assaulted the prosecutrix, and also her mother, and beat them with a chair over the head. Mrs. McCall is said to be seriously injured, and on this representation Alderman Hyndman committed the accused to jail to await the result.

Attempt Suicide.

August Temple, one of the persons who were in a wagon which fell over an embankment in the Eighth ward, Allegheny, last Saturday evening, attempted to commit suicide Wednesday night by swallowing a quantity of paris green. It seems that Temple and his daughter have been confined to bed with their injuries since their removal to their home in Shaler township, and the former took the poison in a fit of despondency. He is attended by Dr. Jacoby, of Lawrenceville, who pronounced his case a very critical one.

Another Thief In Custody.

A boy named Clark, arrested by Officer Quilter on Wednesday evening, when trying to enter a Diamond liquor store, proved to be a party long wanted by Officer O'Mara. Some time ago a diamond ring worth $50 was stolen from a woman named Johnson, on First avenue, and the detectives succeeded in recovering it at Detlen's pawn shop, on Wylie avenue, where it had been "mouted" by Clark for $15. It has been discovered that Clark is the thief. Two informations have been made against him.

Water at the Workhouse

The Allegheny Poor Board, fearing that the pump which supplies the Home, at Claremont, with water, and which, since September, 1875, has also supplied the Workhouse, will not hold out against the constant strain upon it necessary to meet the requirements of both institutions, have notified the Workhouse authorities that after the 24th inst. they must procure their water supply by other means. What arrangements the Workhouse people will make is not yet known. They have a spring of good water on the hill above the Workhouse, but in the dry season and in winter the supply from it is inadequate.

Young Men's Meetings at Fourth Avenue Church.

The meetings at the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church are increasing in interest. Before the appointed time last evening, the house was densely crowded, mostly by young men. Prof. Leland and his admirable chorus introduces the services by sacred song, into which they enter with all their hearts. His explanatory remarks add much interest to the songs sung. There is no dragging nor formality in any of the meetings. Rev. Mr. Graves took for his text "Run speak to this young man," Zech. 2:4. Whoever heard the speaker gives him credit for intense earnestness. Speaking from experience last evening he seemed more so than ever, having been rescued from drunkenness and debauchery. He gave three reasons why he would hasten to speak to young men. First. Because they are susceptible of the formation of habits which will be lasting as eternity. Second. Because he has a soul which demands his immediate attention and care. Third: Because parental influences have most power over him in youth. After the sermon an inquiry meeting was held, at which more than one hundred arose for prayer.

The Bible readings for to-morrow will be on Parents and Children. On Saturday afternoon there will be a children's meeting, to which all are invited.

The Butler Bribery Case.

The case of the Commonwealth *ex rel.* the Attorney General vs George Walter, was argued yesterday in the Supreme Court. The case is an important one, as it is the first of the kind that has come up under that part of the new Constitution, providing the penalty imposed upon candidates guilty of bribery and fraud. Walter was elected Sheriff of Butler county in November, 1875, and was qualified in January. Charges of bribery and corruption were afterwards made against Walter, on the grounds that he had used money in securing his election. Proceedings were then instituted him, instigated by the opposition candidate for the nomination. A rule was granted on Walter to show cause why a writ of *quo warrato* should not issue, and upon its return the following decree was made by the court.

"After hearing, the Court is opinion that the defendant should be adjudged guilty of the crimes charged in the information before proceedings can be instituted to remove him from office, and therefore discharge the rule, but at the request of the attorney for the Commonwealth do direct the writ to issue *pro forma*, as of the date of rule to show cause, and do enter judgment quashing the writ."

Exception was taken to this decree, the counsel instituting the proceedings claiming that a criminal conviction is not necessary before Walter could be removed. This is the only question involved in the case.

Alleged Iron Thief Arrested.

Constable McGoffin, of Alderman D. L. Smiths office, has for some time been on the track of parties who were supposed to be engaged in the extensive larcenies of iron from the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company. These thefts have been conducted with astonishing audacity, the scoundrels having a wagon, which they would drive at night, along the railway track, gathering up broken rails, car wheels, etc., and it is strange that they have not been detected in their operations long ago. Be this as it may, McGoffin has been lying low keeping a sharp look out, and he now thinks he has met with success. About one o'clock yesterday morning the officer saw two men in a wagon leaving a house on James street, and he followed them down to Manchester, where they drove near to the railroad track and proceeded to load their wagon with old iron. At the moment when they were driving away with their stolen iron Officer Stefller came upon the scene and gave a signal for assistance, whereupon the thieves started to run, with the two officers in close pursuit. The men were soon overtaken, but they offered a desperate resistance. The one Stefller got hold of struck him over the head with a pop bottle, stunning him so badly that he was forced to release him and the thief escaped. McGoffin was more fortunate, and, with the assistance of Stefller, his man was placed in the wagon and driven to the lock-up, where he was recognized as Louis Kim, a German. He will have a hearing this morning at ten o'clock, for larceny, on information of McGoffin. The one who escaped is the owner of the wagon. He is well known, and the officers will no doubt succeed in arresting him.

ALDERMAN RUDOLPH KEONIG, of the Tenth ward, has received a letter from his brother-in-law, Henry Schwer, announcing his safe arrival in San Francisco from the Arctic regions. He was on board the Camilla, a whaling vessel, which was one of the fleet to the Northern latitudes which was blocked in by the ice while hunting for whales. Mr. Schwer writes that for quite a long time the crew of the Camilla and those of the other vessels who were taken on board the Camilla were obliged to live on one cracker each per day. The Camilla, it will be remembered, was caught by the ice, as nearly all the remaining vessels of the fleet were, but she assisted in rescuing the crews of the other vessels, and shared her provisions with them.

JUDGE LOWRIE.

Proceedings of the Allegheny County Bar in Respect to His Death.

An adjourned meeting of the Allegheny county bar was held yesterday at three o'clock P. M., in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 room, to receive the report of the Committee on Resolutions in relation to he death of Hon. Walter H. Lowrie. Judge Ewing presided.

Robert Woods, Esq., Chairman, presented the report of the Committee on Resolutions, as follows:

The Pittsburgh bar having heard with profound sorrow of the sudden death of the Hon. Walter H. Lowrie, one of their fellow members, desire to put on record this minute expression of their appreciation of the character and abilities of the deceased.

Walter H. Lowrie was admitted August 4, 1829; practised his profession in this city until 1846; then a Judge of the District Court of this county till 1851, from which time till 1853 he was a Judge of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, being Chief Justice for the last six years of his term; then returned to practice in this city, and was afterwards elected President Judge of Crawford county, which position he held till the time of his death.

As a lawyer and judge for nearly half a century he was distinguished for his great learning and scholary attainments, his faithful unswerving industry, uprightness and integrity in the discharge of his professional and judicial duties. In private life he was a model husband, father and friend, a good neighbor and citizen and Christian gentleman.

Beginning his professional life at a bar distinguished for its ability, not only in Pennsylvania, but throughout the United States, he soon took rank among the leaders. As a lawyer and Judge, he largely contributed to the present advanced state of the jurisprudence of our Commonwealth; his opinions, spread over thirty-one volumes of Pennsylvania State reports, attest his industry, his learning, his judgment, founded on sound legal principles, and his great desire to reach the ends of justice.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be spread upon the minutes of the various courts of this county, and a copy hereof be forwarded to the family of the deceased; and that the members of the bar attend als funeral in a body.

Mr. Woods, in presenting the report, made an appropriate address, in which he said a feeling tribute to the memory of the deceased. He was followed by Messrs. C. B. M. Smith, J. N. Purviance, John H. Hampton, Thomas J. Keenan, A. Wedeman and T. N. McFarland, each of whom pronounced a warm eulogy on the character of the distinguished jurist.

On motion of T. Stagle, Esq., it was resolved that the members of the bar unite at the North Presbyterian church, on Lincoln avenue, Allegheny, at two P. M., on Saturday, to attend the funeral.

Adjourned.

ACTION OF THE CRAWFORD COUNTY BAR.

On Tuesday morning, when the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford county convened, the death of Judge Lowrie was announced. A committee of the bar consisting of Hon. H. L. Richmond, Hon. David Derrickson, W. R. Bole, Pearson Church and J. B. Brawley were appointed by the court to draw suitable resolutions, &c., and report further action. The court then adjourned until ten o'clock Wednesday morning. On convening at court Wednesday morning, Hon. David Derrickson was invited by the Associates to sit with them. The resolutions prepared by the committee were reported by its Chairman, Hon. H. L. Richmond. Remarks were made by Pearson Church, J. B. Brawley, D. C. McCoy and Joshua Douglass. The resolutions were adopted and the Prothonotary directed to enter them among the records of the court. The following were appointed a committee to accompany the remains of Judge Lowrie to Allegheny county: Hon. David Derrickson, D. C. McCoy, Joshua Douglass, Pearson Church, Thos. Rhoddy, W. R. Bole, S. S. Smith. The funeral service took place at the residence of Judge Lowrie, at Meadville, at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. The remains will be brought to Allegheny this morning. The services will take place to-morrow at the North Presbyterian church as stated above.

A PAIR OF THIEVES CAPTURED.

Stolen Property Recovered.

Officer Sol. Coulson made a hit in his arrest, on Wednesday evening, of William Palmer and Charles Fralinger who were apparently about to forcibly enter Cimiotti's pawn shop. While being taken to the lock-up Palmer attempted to swallow a ring but the officer secured it. It was ascertained yesterday that the ring was the property of Joseph Lohmerer, whose house is on Sixth street had been robbed on the 30th of October. Palmer's house was searched and a gold chain and locket, also belonging to Lohmerer were found. At the time several shirt studs, and a number of other articles of jewelry were stolen. The parties had a hearing before the Mayor and were committed for trial.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The work of our public schools recently exhibited at the Centennial, has been returned and is now stored in the Fourth ward building. It should be exposed here to public view so that the thousands of our own people who have not had an opportunity can examine it.

The *National Teachers' Monthly* says but there is no disguising the fact that normal schools are becoming unpopular. Among other reasons for this it says that there is a disappointment at the results of normal work; young persons have been accepted as students who lacked the preparation necessary as a foundation, and above all why their self laudation they have given graduates a degree of confidence in their own learning and capacity incompatible with that ability whose nature it is to grow and that modesty whose best is to learn." It adds: The chief good of a college course is to show the alumnus what the college cannot do for him, while the normal school, after teaching him the mechanics of the school room, is too apt to leave him with the impression that he has reached his trade and has no more to learn; that he has finished his education, at the very time when he ought to be commencing it. Normal school teachers are too much given to sentiment and enthusiasm, relying more on such stimuli than on the clearness and coolness of culture. They are to educators at large what missionaries are to resident clergymen, hence they are inclined to be hortatory and impassioned rather than deliberate and argumentative. Hence, too, their pupils often mistake zeal for ability, and the knowledge of disconnected facts for scholarship. The constant effort to learn how to teach interferes with the act of learning how to learn."

Samuel Elliot, LL. D., in a recent lecture, wisely condemned the practice of giving to incompetent teachers the charge of the elementary branches. "No part of the country," he said, "seemed to recognize the necessity for employing the best teachers in this department, and that was a great and general evil. It was no place for the inexperienced or unsettled beginner. The best course of training in the best public schools of this country, from the lowest to the highest grade known to us, is not an adequate preparation for the teacher's work." It would be well for our local boards to make a note of this.

In February next at the city election, two School Directors are to be chosen in each ward. This is of importance to every citizen, and the best men should be supported.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

Library Hall.

The audience at this theater last evening was large, and the play, "Old Curiosity Shop," passed off smoothly and well. Miss Katie Putnam wins new favor at her every appearance as *Little Nell* and the *Marchioness*. The principal members of her company are also deserving of praise. This evening, for Miss Putnam's benefit, a play written for her, entitled "Tot, the Match Girl," will be performed for the first time on any stage. It is said to be a most interesting production, the character of *Tot* being exactly suited to the beneficiary's natural and acquired abilities. The engagement of Miss Putnam closes to-morrow, with the performance of "Old Curiosity Shop" at the matinee, and "Tot" in the evening.

Next Monday evening Miss Anna Dickinson will make her first appearance here as an actress. Her many admirers are on the very tip-toe of expectation. Seats should be secured in advance.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Another immense and cultivated audience paid the tribute of its presence and applause to Miss Neilson's matchless powers as an actress, last evening, when "As You Like It" was produced for the second time. Our opinion of Miss Neilson's embodiment of Shakespeare's *Rosalind* has already been given, and last night's performance but confirms it. It is marked by infinite grace in gesture and movement, and comes nearer to the ideal of the heroine than is to be seen on the stage at any other artist's hands. Mr. Eben Plympton's *Orlando* improves upon acquaintance. Mr. Stockwell's *Touchstone* was better than on Tuesday evening, but still fell far short of the mark. Miss Fletcher's *Celia* is worthy of all praise. Miss Alice Hastings makes a great deal of the small part of *Audrey*.

This evening, for her benefit, Miss Neilson will give her wonderful impersonation of *Juliet*—a characterization in which she has no equal. The same play will be repeated at the matinee to-morrow, when her engagement will close.

Next week Mr. John E. Owens, the great eccentric comedian, will appear in the following plays: Monday, "Victims" and "Solon Shingle;" Tuesday, "Everybody's Friend" and "The Happiest Day of My Life;" Wednesday, "Self;" Thursday, "Dot;" Friday, "Hen at Law," in his celebrated character of *Dr. Pangloss*; matinee, "Dot." Seats are selling fast, indicating a successful week.

Academy of Music.

This evening, at this theater, Dr. George H. Keyser, supported by the Shakespeare Club, will play Bulwer Lytton's beautiful drama of "Richelieu." The proceeds are to be devoted to the orphans. Seats can be had during the day at Knake & Co.'s music store, No. 12 Sixth street.

ALLEGHENY FINANCES.

Special Meeting of the Council Committee—Discussion of the Question of Meeting the Expenses of the City Government for the First Three Months of Next Year—A Bond Ordinance Ordered, &c., &c.

The Finance Committee of Allegheny Councils held a special meeting last evening to consider the question of providing funds to meet the expenses of the city government for the months of January, February and March, 1877. As the Councilmen elected for next year will not take their seats until the first Monday of April, whereas the new Councils have heretofore been organized about the first of February, there seems to be a difficulty about the necessary appropriations for the intervening time.

Controller Brown submitted a statement showing that the amounts needed would be as follows:

Salaries of city officers	$ 9,751 58
Salaries of city policemen	16,917 00
Salaries of Attorney and Solicitor	10,995 00
Interest on Troy Hill bonds	1,325 00
Park bonds	7,000 00
Estimated expenses of Street Department	15,999 00
Estimated expenses of Water Department	2,000 00
Total	$57,284 58

The Controller stated that $20,000 of Troy Hill road bonds would fall due on the first of April, and as the property holders on the road had not paid their assessments, the city would be required to meet the payment thereof. The County Court decides that the property holders must pay the cost, but they have appealed to the Supreme Court, which has not yet acted on the case.

The Controller thought there would be no trouble in inducing the holders of the bonds to take the six per cents, and that if they refused, others would take them without going out of the city.

Accordingly, Mr. Cattery moved to report an ordinance for the issue of $20,000 worth of Troy Hill bonds, to bear six per cent. interest and to run two years, with which to take up those due on April 1st, the new bonds to begin to run at that time. Agreed to.

The matter which the meeting was specially called to consider was then discussed at some length, the question being whether the present Councils shall hold over until April 1st, or whether the incoming Councils shall take their seats on the first of January.

The opinion of City Solicitor Rodgers was asked for, when that officer stated that under an act of Assembly the Councils elected last February could not take their seats until the first Monday of April, and it would be a matter of grave doubt whether he present Councils could hold over for that time, as one clause of the Constitution prohibits the term of any public officer from being extended. He suggested, however, that the opinion of the Attorney General be asked on the subject, as the question was one affecting all the cities in the State. It was finally agreed that the Solicitor should communicate with the Attorney General on the subject.

It was also agreed to postpone a further consideration of the matter until an opinion was obtained from the Attorney General.

The City Solicitor presented a draft of an act of Assembly for the division of city property into two classes for taxable purposes. The first to consist of the built up portion of the city and that laid out in building lots, this class to pay full rates. The second class to consist of that portion of the city not laid out in building lots and being used for agricultural purposes, this class to pay two-third rates. The act also provides for the manner of division of the city as contemplated.

Mr. Cattery moved to amend by including in the latter class all properties used exclusively for manufacturing purposes, which was adopted, and the bill as amended was approved.

Adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Gordon, Paxson and Woodward.

Wilson's appeal; certiorari to the Common Pleas of Butler county. Argued by Thompson and Scott for appellants, and W. D. Brandon, contra.

Hopkins, Wright & Co, vs. West; error o the Common Pleas of Washington county. Argued by Hart, for plaintiff in error, and McCracken, contra.

Appeal of Bogue & Sons, and appeal of Stein & Co. Error to the Common Pleas of Fayette county. Argued by Gaylord Thayer and Mestrezat, for appellants, and Ewing, contra.

Farmers and Drovers' National Bank of Waynesburg vs. Gregg & Co.; error to the Common Pleas of Greene county. Argued by C. A. Black for plaintiff in error and E. J. Soyly contra.

Commonwealth ex rel. vs. George Walter; certiorari to the Common Pleas of Butler county. Argued by Robinson and Negley for the Commonwealth and Mitchell and Purviance for defendant.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

John Stewart vs. W. J. Riggs, two cases; *ca. sa.* on mechanic's lien. Jury out.

John Penny vs. William N. Robbins and Robert Jenkins, previously reported. Still up trial.

On the voluntary assignment of Behrens & Janowitz, assignee's account was presented, to be confirmed absolutely December 9, unless exceptions are filed in the meanwhile.

Joseph Morley and Philip McGuire and wife vs. John H. Hare. Compulsory non suit entered, with leave to the plaintiffs to move the Court in banc to take it off. This was an action for damages for alleged false return.

Daniel Grubbs vs. Alex. C. Lohr; action on a promissory note against the indorser. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge White.

Christopher Hope vs. Thompson P. McCabe; action of ejectment previously reported. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Miller vs. Josephs; Sweeney vs. Gibbs; Patterson *et ux* vs. Henry Shafer; Mehaffey *et al.*, vs. Hogue's Lessees; Schnaar & Klein vs. Affelder & Co.; Brewer vs. O. H. P. Williams (four cases); Keystone B. and L. Association of Pittsburgh vs. Tyner; McMichael, trustee, vs. Doubtful *et al.* (two cases); Bushnell, for use, vs. Union Refining and Storing Company; Hawthorn, for use, vs. Jones; Katz vs. Nusser; Scully, in trust, vs. Dwyer; Reese vs. City of Pittsburgh; Morgan vs. Pittock & Nevin; Provost vs. Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company; Hamilton & Fetterman, guardian, vs. Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company; Hamilton & Fetterman, guardian, vs. Pittsburgh; Attorney General vs. City of Pittsburgh vs. Alexander King; Thomas MacConnell, Sr., vs. City of Baltimore.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Peter Rieser was acquitted of two charges of larceny preferred by Homer McGaw.

John Wiggins and John Eisseser were acquitted of a charge of false pretenses, preferred by John Hickey, who was directed to pay costs.

Patrick Driscoll was acquitted of a charge of attempt to commit arson.

Martin H. Robinson is on trial on a charge of furious driving and racing, preferred by George Wachter. The defendant was the driver of a car which ran over and killed Fred. Wachter, on Reboots street, Allegheny, in September last.

Legal Notes.

The Supreme Court yesterday made an order, fixing next Monday morning at ten o'clock, as the time for hearing the argument in the case of Frederick Myers, convicted of murder in the first degree, in killing Adam Dorn.

Ernest Dietrich of this city yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Harper.

Wm. Reardon, Esq., on behalf of Hugh Bennett, who is now in the Workhouse for sixty days, has applied to the Common Pleas for writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* to test the legality of his commitment by Deputy Mayor King, as a suspicious character. Writs were granted and made returnable November 18th.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Lucy furnace went into blast again yesterday.

A NEW floor is to be placed in the Duquesne engine house.

THE concert for the benefit of the Humane Society promises to be a fine affair.

THE Centennial Committee of the City Councils will meet on Saturday afternoon.

JOHN STANTON was yesterday sent sixty days to the Workhouse by Mayor Phillips for vagrancy.

HIRAM STOWE, father of Judge Stowe, is lying dangerously ill, at his residence, in Beaver county.

SHORTY O'CONNELL was held to bail in $500, by the Mayor, yesterday to answer a charge of larceny.

ON the 26th inst. a new time schedule will go into effect on the Pittsburgh and Baltimore Railroad.

THE water mains on Sylvan avenue are being lowered, owing to the change of grade of the road way.

KLINGENSANTH'S grocery at Pine Creek was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. It was insured for $1,000.

PREPARATIONS are being made for the removal of the inmates of the Reform School to Morganza.

A CART HORSE belonging to Frank Ardery fell dead on Ohio street, Allegheny, near the Penitentiary, yesterday.

CHARLES ROBERTS, claiming residence in this city, was arrested in Philadelphia on Tuesday for confidence operations.

THE report that smallpox had made its appearance in the Workhouse is pronounced untrue by Superintendent Collier.

JAMES J. MONOGHAN, Esq., recently elected to the Legislature from the Fourth district of Philadelphia, was in the city yesterday.

THE Washington Infantry met last evening and made arrangements to attend the funeral of Daniel Lamb, late a member of the company.

A VERDICT of accidental death was rendered by the Coroner's jury in the case of Thomas McGivern, who was drowned in the Allegheny river, Wednesday evening.

JOSEPH LOUSK was yesterday fined one dollar and costs, by Squire Beckert, of Allegheny, for driving through the toll-gate at Butchers' Run without paying toll.

THE concert by the Allegheny quartette and Christ Church Choir, for the benefit of the Humane Society, will be given at the Academy of Music during the first week in December.

KENCHLER, the Allegheny dentist who is charged before Alderman Milliken with cruelty to animals, in which A. Lively charged Neil Conlin with burning a monkey with a cigar, is off, Lively having paid the costs and withdrawn the charge.

THE lecture of J. M. Caldwell, Esq., on "Work and Wages of the Workman," delivered in the hall of Triumph Lodge, A. O. U. W., is spoken of by those who heard it as an able and highly entertaining discourse.

THE St. Cecelia Band will give their ninth annual concert and promenade on Monday evening next, at Lafayette Hall. The band have a rehearsal some every afternoon this week, and will be produced on this occasion.

ZUG & Co.'s new nail mill will be completed about the first of next week. The workmen are now engaged in putting on the roof. The new engine and the battery of boilers, however, will not be in working order for two weeks.

THE liquor warehouse of J. J. Speck, Water street, was broken into on Wednesday night. Five dollars in currency and ten bottles of whisky were taken. It is thought the thieves were boys, who effected an entrance through the coal vault.

THE Street Committee yesterday visited Fifty-fifth street and the Morningside road to see what could be done as to complaints about their condition. A new road is wanted in Fifty-fifth street, while the road mentioned is complained of as being impassible.

THOMAS FLAHERTY was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having broken a pane of glass in John Chinaman's shop window in Fourth avenue. It was not proven that Flaherty was the man who did the damage and the Mayor accordingly discharged him.

INSPECTOR FORDING, of the Health Department, reports five cases of smallpox in the Seventh ward. One case in the Thirty-fourth ward, two each in the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth wards. There were three deaths from the disease during the last week.

FIVE small boys named Wm. Carr, Thomas Jones, Frank Stumpf, Joseph Cheney and Thomas McCaffrey were before Deputy Mayor King yesterday on the charge of breaking into a car on the Allegheny Valley Railroad and stealing a lot of fruit. They were let off with a reprimand.

THERE will be given a concert in the basement of St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday evening, 26th inst., for the benefit of the Mercy Hospital. Miss Rose D'Erina will be one of the performers. The Hospital is one of our worthy charitable institutions, and is eminently deserving of aid from the public.

LUCY MCCANN, a girl seventeen years of age, employed as a domestic at the house of W. Smith, Seventeenth street, left her situation on October 31st. Simultaneously with her leaving, Hermann Roegge, a clerk at the house, missed a valuable gold ring. Lucy was arrested in Connellsville on Wednesday and brought to the city, when Alderman Kreban, before whom she is charged with larceny, committed her to jail for a hearing.

THE Oil City *Derrick* says: "On Tuesday, James Dougrass, of Foxburg, who was discharged last Friday by Squire Daily, of Parker, was again arrested on the charge of being one of the Foxburg incendiaries. Detective Furlong made the arrest, and the prisoner was taken before Squire Patterson. The evidence produced was strong, and Dougrass was committed to jail in default of $5,000 bail. Tom. Gannon, of the Pennsylvania Central, assisted Furlong in working up the case. Mr. Davinney, one of the sufferers by the fire, was the prosecutor."

A YOUNG man of the Seventeenth ward, named John Henneman, was very unfortunate during his trip to the Centennial last week. He boarded a street car while in Philadelphia, which, as usual, was densely crowded. As the conductor came around for the fare Henneman, who was standing on the front platform holding on to the railing to keep from falling off, lost his balance and fell, the wheels passing over his left foot and crushing it so badly that amputation of part of the foot was found necessary. He was conveyed to the Philadelphia Hospital on Thirty-fourth street, where he is at present lying.

ALWAYS keep on hand, as delay increases suffering. If you have a cough or cold use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It will cure you. Price 25 cents.

Colfax's Lecture on Lincoln is worth going to hear on Monday evening next in the First U. P. Church, Allegheny.

THE CRASH HAS COME

Another Great Failure. $200,000

Now is your time to get the greatest bargains ever known. A well known clothier of New York City having failed, the creditors have assigned to me a part of the extra stock, which consists of the handsomest and most beautiful clothing ever offered in this city, most of it being custom made and all sponged. The above stock must be sold at once, at half the manufacturing cost.

A WAR CRY FROM INDIANA.

From the Terre Haute Journal, November 15.

"The Tilden men of the North and South will not be cheated or counted out. We appeal to all our brethren, to Democratic Governors and Democrats everywhere to stand fast in the faith, to come up to the grand work which the hour may yet call on. We say it, that these United States by a quarter of a million majority have elected Samuel J. Tilden to the chair of State. The majority rules. The majority will fight if there are no other means to save this country. Are we cowards and slaves? Is the spirit which made us freemen and the States a Republic now dead? Let the Republicans dare evoke the wrath of this nation. We put down a rebellion once and it can be done again. All the Democrats ask is for an honest election and an honest count, and for that they must even fight or become forever branded as cowards and time-servers when the crisis calls for heroism and courage."

From Mercer.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
MERCER, NOVEMBER 15, 1876.

Quite an amusing scene took place in the court room this afternoon. The High Sheriff of the county had entered suit against one Eli Terrell, of Fayette, Lawrence county, for assault and battery. The evidence was, that during the "fair" the Sheriff (not in a capacity of Sheriff or policeman) rode down the race track on horseback, clearing the crowd off so that a race could take place. Some words ensued between the Sheriff and defendant, when the latter pulled a revolver on the Sheriff. The Sheriff at once proceeded to arrest Terrell.

The case was tried to day, and owing to the fact that Sheriff Pew was only acting as a private citizen, and one or two other eyewitnesses, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, and divided the costs between the prosecutor and the defendant. His Honor, Judge McDermott, called up the prisoner, gave him a severe lecture, and wound up with saying that the Court would take possession of his pistol and a formidable looking dirk knife, and if ever he (the prisoner) wanted them for self-defense he should call upon the Court, and if the facts would justify them they might probably loan them to him. "The sentence of the Court is that you pay one-half the costs. You are now sir in the custody of the Sheriff." The Sheriff beckoned to a deputy, who took Terry in charge, and the Sheriff was following, when S. H. Miller, Esq., attorney for the prisoner, called the Sheriff back and asked his honor to pass sentence upon him also and remand him into the custody of some "higher power." This created a great deal of merriment, as there was no one willing to take the high Shreift in custody.

The first account of the death of Hon. Judge Lowrie was received to-day by the COMMERCIAL, and the attorneys all indorse the high character of the deceased. I understand that both Hon. Judge McGoffin of New Castle, and Hon. Judge Maxwell of Greenville, will visit Pittsburgh next week. The weather is cloudy but cold. Your humble servant will be to-morrow.

"ON THE WING."

Are Republics Indeed Ungrateful?

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The Democrats are in high glee to-day over the popular majority of 300,000 for Boss Tilden. They accept it as a sign that the Republic honors treason, and sets its seal of its condemnation in loyalty. They interpret it as a significant expression of popular wrath against the men who were the blue and dared oppose treason. They read it as a prophecy that henceforth the soldier of the Union is to be dishonored on the soil where he risked his life for the national honor. No wonder the rebels yell again, and fire on the helpless negroes of the South. No wonder the drunken revelry of the Copperhead makes night hideous everywhere. The Devil's year of jubilee is come. All hell is broke loose.

Soldiers of the Union hide their faces with shame. They dare not even honor their dead, or the copperheads will yell bloody shirt at them.

They dare not sing a Union song—or one copperhead loafer will point to Tilden's majority—and yell, "How are you, old soldier?"

Truly, Republics are ungrateful!

What father would teach his little son "That it is sweet to die for one's country," now? What mother will bid her son fight for a country where fighting for it disgraces and damns to infamy? Why, the flower of the land to-day are the chivalous rebels. They are gentlemen. The Union soldiers are only dirty dogs. So the Democrats say. Who will dare to say he followed Sherman to the sea? The people will call him a fool now, and say he had better been following Lee or Joe Johnson if he expected any honor. This is what it all means.

PRIVATE DALZELL.

The Alliance (O.) *Review* is responsible for the following: "While a train on the narrow gauge road was backing at the rate of about twenty miles an hour, two colts were seen running toward the train. On reaching the cars one of the colts left the track, the other leaped on the car, stood there for a moment and jumped off, receiving no injuries whatever."

THE REBEL SENTIMENT.

Specimen Extracts from a Mississippi Tilden Paper.

The following paragraphs are taken from the Meridian (Miss.) *Mercury* of the 11th inst.

"It is just possible that the Northern Republicans who, in their rage, threaten that Tilden, if elected, will not be permitted to be inaugurated, count largely, in case of a resort to arms to prevent it, on the negro element being in the way of throwing the weight of the South's strength in favor of the right. If their folly should provoke an appeal to arms, it will be attended with at least one result. They will learn that a 'solid South' in peace is far more so in war. There will be no masters then to be interfering with the more perfect use of the thews and sinews of the negroes, which the governing race will then command most absolutely. The turbulent manifestations observed now, in war would cease altogether, because in war laws are silent, and the most silent of all the ridiculous statutes of reconstruction would be those laws which now tempt foolish negroes to turbulence, and such foolish ventures as at Artesia on Wednesday."

"The Radical ticket distributed among the negroes yesterday was headed 'Hold the Fort!' It had a picture with 'Father Abraham' as the principal figure. The darkeys stuck them deep down in their pockets and held them with a grip. It is not certainly known what white man distributed the tickets among them, but it was done clandestinely. They didn't hold the fort."

"The negroes didn't 'hold the fort' much in this county. Now that it is all over, we would give a pretty good sum to know who printed those tickets headed 'Hold the Fort,' and who distributed them. We suggest to them that the better policy, in future, is to print their tickets openly and distribute them openly, like white men. In other words, we recommend our Radical friends to be as bold as a sheep in all their election tricks. That is the way to put up the value of wool as a factor in a popular election."

"There got out an impression yesterday that there was a Government United States Marshal and spy about. A drummer came into the crowd and was a looker on in Vienna, and soon fell under suspicion. He was very soon interviewed, but with all the politeness. His references were satisfactory. We do not suppose he takes any unlawfulness unkindly at all, as most gentlemanly people would be rendered for interrupting his quiet observations."

VIRGINIA THREATS TO NEGROES.

From the Petersburg Index-Appeal, November 10th.

"Black folks are said to be 'powerful uneasy.' We had some instances of colored inconstancy in this district. The North Carolina papers are publishing the names of negroes in that State who promised their white friends solemnly to vote for Tilden, and then went treacherously to the polls and deposited their ballots for Hayes and Wheeler among these scoundrels was a colored barber of Halifax, by the name of John Dempsey. The hope is expressed in North Carolina exchanges that these knaves will be spotted and treated as their perfidy deserves. The men who vote deliberately against the rights, the peace, the interests and the liberties of the Southern people have no claim to be supported by the patronage of the citizens of this sec tion. They will never be brought to ask on except by short, sharp and decisive measures. Let them be left without patrons and without friends, and they will soon enough find out where their interests lie, and will vote accordingly. It may seem beneath the dignity of gentlemen to concern themselves about the politics of those who serve them; but this is no ordinary political issue, and those who oppose us are warring on the very liberties of our children, and on the bread which goes into their mouths. We cannot make it too warm for these miscreants, and the sooner the policy of making them responsible for their iniquitous course is inaugurated, the better it will be for all parties interested."

INTIMIDATION IN GEORGIA.

The Washington (Wilkes county, Ga.) *Gazette* says, that the vote there was 1,139 for Tilden and 634 for Hayes, and then talks thus plainly: "The above shows this old county to be still true to the Democracy. At the State election last month there was not a single Radical vote polled in the county. In the voting last Tuesday there were two voted at this princinct, by whom is unknown; and it is well, perhaps, that the two creatures who attempted to dim our bright escutcheon should remain unknown. The two Radical votes may have been polled by negroes, but we do not know. About ten o'clock a large number of negroes, about two hundred in all, marched into town from the negro settlement in procession. They came, doubtless, with the intention of voting the Radical ticket. They marched up to the railing around the court house and halted. They stood around for about half an hour, looking confused and sheepish. They were no doubt ashamed of themselves. A few white men went among them and talked with them, but could get nothing out of them. Some of the crowd had a curiosity to see a Hayes and Wheeler ticket, and tried to find one among these negroes, but they failed, as not a darkey would show his ticket. Finally they withdrew in good order, but looking very foolish."

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